

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petitions of R. C. Sutton, Joseph Antenson, William Evans, and others, favoring passage of the Keating and Nolan wage bills; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolution of the board of representatives of Federal Employees' Union, No. 2, protesting against recommendation of the Postmaster General for the repeal of the act permitting postal employees to organize for their mutual welfare; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Miami Chamber of Commerce, urging Government improvement of the Florida Coast Line Canal; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORIN: Petition of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for immediate and complete war prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PARK: Resolutions adopted by the student body of the Atlanta Law School, Atlanta, Ga., opposing the creation of a war cabinet, expressing confidence in and loyalty to the President, and deploring recent criticism; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 26, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We wait upon Thee, Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, before entering upon the duties of the hour, that the Members of this deliberative body may be better prepared to take up the problems which confront them and discharge with patience, insight, and clear vision every duty devolving upon them, in consonance with Thy Holy Will; that truth may have its sway, to the honor and glory of Thy Holy Name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### DIGEST AND MANUAL.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House resolution 236.

*Resolved*, That there be printed 2,000 copies of the Digest and Manual of the Rules and Practice of the House of Representatives for the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, the same to be bound and distributed under the direction of the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, this is the usual resolution that is passed each year.

Mr. GILLET. There has been no change, has there, since the printing of the last one?

Mr. FOSTER. I do not know what change there has been.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire the method of the distribution of these copies of the rules?

Mr. FOSTER. I think there are so many copies placed in the folding room that go to the Members; then I think there are a certain number that go into the document room unbound.

Mr. STAFFORD. Under prior practice I do not recall any copies ever having been placed to the credit of Members of the House. I think they should be.

Mr. FOSTER. I think the gentleman is mistaken; I am sure he is; and if he will go to the proper officer he will find that he can get so many from that officer always.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not think they are placed to the credit of Members in the folding room, but one has to make an application with the Clerk of the House or some other official for four copies, I believe it is.

Mr. FOSTER. I think that is the number.

Mr. STAFFORD. I would like to know why it is that we can not have these copies placed to the credit of the Members direct in the folding room, so that every Member may have them. I venture the prediction that one-half, perhaps, of the Members of the House do not know that there are copies of the rules available to them under these authorizations.

Mr. FOSTER. I do not know about that, but they are always there, and they are available.

Mr. ESCH. They are secured through the House stationery room, and every Member is credited with four copies. Sometimes they do not know it or do not draw them, but they are credited with them.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think some provision should be incorporated in the resolution providing that the copies be placed to the credit of Members in the folding room.

Mr. FOSTER. That is all right, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. STAFFORD. Until that amendment is proposed, I shall object. I have no objection to the authorization.

Mr. FOSTER. They go to the folding room.

Mr. STAFFORD. I have no objection to the resolution, but I think there should be some such provision incorporated as to their distribution.

Mr. FOSTER. The resolution provides that they are to be distributed through the Clerk and the Doorkeeper of the House.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. May I say that for seven or eight years they have been placed in the folding room to the credit of each Member?

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to take issue with the gentleman. We have not had them to our credit in the folding room. As my colleague, Mr. Esch, has stated, they are distributed through the stationery room of the House. Members ought to know that these rules are available.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. OVERMYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing therein an address delivered by my colleague from Ohio, Mr. JOHN S. SNOOK, on the subject of the news-print situation, before the Ohio City Editors' Association on the 19th and 20th of the present month.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record by printing therein a speech delivered by his colleague, Mr. SNOOK. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by printing therein a letter from an old soldier, Mr. Isaac T. Cross, of Seattle, Wash.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. GILLET. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on the 22d of February next, Washington's Birthday, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Fess] be permitted to address the House, after the approval of the Journal, for 30 minutes on the subject of the influence of Washington on modern government.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that on the 22d of February next, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, not to interfere with privileged matters, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Fess] be permitted to address the House for not to exceed 30 minutes on the subject of the influence of Washington on modern government. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

### PENSIONS.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 9160, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio calls up a pension bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk reported the bill by title.

The SPEAKER. This bill is on the Private Calendar.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9160) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of George W. Thomas, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.



The name of William Baynes, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Harris, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie Yorker, helpless and dependent child of Paul Yorker, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas B. Whaley, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Kelly, late of Company G, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Grow, late of Company I, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Gibson, late of Company C, One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Blackburn, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment, and Company A, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Billetter, late of Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry L. Adams, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Hazlett, late of Battery H, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jeremiah Bogard, late of Company F, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Cunningham, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Mayden, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James C. Sims, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Quinn, late of Company F, One hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Silas G. Thomas, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Eaton, late of Company E, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Clark, late of Company E, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin H. Miner, late of Company F, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mathew Atkinson, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment, and Company F, Tenth Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Monroe, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram M. Brown, late of Company C, Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John P. Williams, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David A. Banks, late of Twelfth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Hogue, late of Company G, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward F. Harter, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Esau Hartsel, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James S. Garrett, late of Companies A and B, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Bruen, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abbie P. Haskell, widow of Joshua Haskell, late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Edward H. Ridenour, late of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Bandy, late of the Eighth Independent Ohio Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Van Norwick, late of Company L, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Leithiser, late of Company F, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Sayre, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Rimert, late of Company B, One hundred and seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William N. Oliver, late of Company D, Eightieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jackson Hammer, late of Company H, Ninety-fifth and Forty-seventh Regiments Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Grozinger, late of Company G, First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Chester T. Goodenough, helpless and dependent child of Truman B. Goodenough, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Samuel Mickey, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Silas J. Pickerill, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis L. Mullins, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Pierce, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Wright, late of Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Zimmerman, late of Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment, and Company I, Seventieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Barnes, late of Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph W. Santee, late of Company H, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Bannar, late of Company A, First Battalion, Eighth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Gunnell, late of Company M, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gottfried Czerny, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Osborn, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph R. Moore, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Gee, late of Company C, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anderson York, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Brown, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Levi Bronson, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of August Isermann, late of Company B, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Smith, late of Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James F. Peters, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Barnett, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Osborn Allen, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nicoll F. Jones, late of Company I, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Smith, late of Company H, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George C. Gardner, late of Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment, and Company I, One hundred and eightieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James T. McMillen, late of Company K, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Arthur J. Fry, late of Company H, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James D. Dunn, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.



The name of William Henderson, late of Company K, One hundred and seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dixon M. Hepburn, late of Company E, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Vanfossen, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Gibbins, alleged widow of Edward J. Gibbins, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month: *Provided*, That upon reappearance of the husband and proof thereof, this pension shall cease and determine.

The name of Lindsay Clark, helpless and dependent child of Albert S. Clark, late of Company E, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George Cole, late of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elias Johnson, late of Company F, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hattie M. Dunsmoor, widow of James F. Dunsmoor, late of Company D, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Stephen Young, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Levi Covey, late of Companies H and B, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mathew Kerwin, late of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adella Hamilton, former widow of Henry Mathews, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and Thirty-third Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Wellsley Crane, late of Company I, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ruel Rounds, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Large, late of Company E, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah W. Prater, late of Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert M. Rice, late of Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ellen M. Smith, widow of Emory B. Smith, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Francis M. Kittrell, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Cruikshank, late of Company G, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sargent Clark, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment, and Company I, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William W. Brothers, late of Company K, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William S. Trader, late of Company F, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jackson H. Atkinson, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard B. V. Nipper, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Steele, widow of Edward T. Steele, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Mary Edna Pierce, helpless and dependent child of Edgar Pierce, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James K. P. Simpson, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ezekiel P. Clayton, late of Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Chauncey W. Young, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Obadiah Stines, late of Company K, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Beverly M. Stanton, late of Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Butler, late of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Saunders, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Canada D. Hicks, late of Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Percival C. Bishop, late of Company I, One hundred and seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis Marion Davis, late of Company E, One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Woods, late of Company E, Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph E. Biaman, late of Capt. Magee's company, Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and Twelfth unattached company, Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph R. Sullivan, late of Company B, One hundred and fourth Regiment, and Company K, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adaline Ballard, widow of Hiram Ballard, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Eugene B. Dwight, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert A. Root, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sylvester Smart, late of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank A. Moses, late of Company E, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cora E. Goodrich, helpless and dependent child of Lawrence Goodrich, late of Company L, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Dennis Clark, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mattie K. Adams, helpless and dependent child of John D. Adams, late of Company D, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Timothy Hixson, late of Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Ochs, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Provisional Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Wilson, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Morgan, late of Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Katherine W. Hauns, widow of Valerian Hauns, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Emelle Varney, former widow of Henry H. Varney, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Levi H. Brown, late of Company B, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John P. Dunham, late of band, Thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Conner, late of Company K, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Perrine, late of Company I, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Brooks, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James C. Weller, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Byers, late of Company F, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Gray, late of the Fourth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dora Hewey, widow of George Hewey, late of Company A, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of John R. Ogden, late of Company F, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Hicks, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Dietrick, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Addis E. Underwood, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Stigers, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jane Hammond, widow of Henry Hammond, late of Company E, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of John R. Bryan, late of Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.



The name of Oscar N. Cowell, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah D. Bowman, widow of Henry Bowman, late of Company I, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of John C. James, late of Company A, Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles McCarty, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Lantz, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment, and Company A, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel P. Wolven, late of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Herman F. W. Fisher, late of Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Ellis, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry T. Brayman, late of Company G, Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Wiley, late of Company F, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Russell, former widow of Samuel Myers, late of Company H, One hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Angel Hausker, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry M. Gray, late of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Harrier, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Hubby, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment, and Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. G. Maver, late of Twenty-eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Cooper, late of Company L, First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Turnum, late of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. C. Cline, late of Company E, One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Pleasant H. Ripley, late of Company E, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver P. Krutz, late of Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William V. Yeager, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ezra Cleveland, late of Company C, Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Thorp, late of Company C, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Q. Wiggins, late of Company H, Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph C. Hammond, late of Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Valentine Fish, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Hawkes, late of the Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry B. Hall, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Luther, former widow of Edwin Otis Evans, alias Edward Jones, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Ellen M. Cornell, widow of Joseph P. Cornell, late of the Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Charles L. Shriver, late of Company I, One hundred and fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Moak, widow of John W. Moak, late of Company B, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$37 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Herbert W. Moak, helpless and dependent child of said John W. Moak, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Anna M. Moak the name of said Herbert W. Moak shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Anna M. Moak.

The name of James Beyer, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander H. McQueen, late of Companies K and G, Thirtieth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Carpenter, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John McDowell, late of Company C, Dale's Battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Cordray, late of Company F, Ninety-seventh Regiment, and Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Crawford Byers, late of Company C, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Willis Elben, late of Company E, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary D. Holgate, widow of William Holgate, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of John W. Hamon, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Washington Blankenship, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 457. George W. Thomas.	H. R. 5140. Wellsley Crane.
H. R. 467. William Baynes.	H. R. 5160. Ruel Rounds.
H. R. 554. William Harris.	H. R. 5176. Samuel Large.
H. R. 641. Lizzie Yorker.	H. R. 5218. Elijah W. Prater.
H. R. 661. Thomas B. Whaley.	H. R. 5362. Robert M. Rice.
H. R. 710. Daniel Kelly.	H. R. 5382. Ellen M. Smith.
H. R. 832. Samuel Grow.	H. R. 5436. Francis M. Kittrell.
H. R. 1096. William Gibson.	H. R. 5440. Peter Cruikshank.
H. R. 1101. Isaac Blackburn.	H. R. 5449. Sargent Clark.
H. R. 1162. William Billetter.	H. R. 5515. William B. Brothers.
H. R. 1210. Henry L. Adams.	H. R. 5699. William S. Trader.
H. R. 1304. John Hazlett.	H. R. 5744. Jackson H. Atkinson.
H. R. 1333. Jeremiah Bogard.	H. R. 5756. Richard B. V. Nipper.
H. R. 1404. Daniel Cunningham.	H. R. 5846. Margaret Steele.
H. R. 1470. George W. Mayden.	H. R. 5920. Mary Edna Peirce.
H. R. 1490. James C. Sims.	H. R. 6041. James K. P. Simpson.
H. R. 1524. Silas G. Thomas.	H. R. 6079. Ezekiel P. Clayton.
H. R. 1526. Joseph Quinn.	H. R. 6147. Chauncey W. Young.
H. R. 1588. Michael Eaton.	H. R. 6149. Obadiah Stines.
H. R. 1589. George W. Clark.	H. R. 6344. Beverly M. Stanton.
H. R. 1940. Edwin H. Miner.	H. R. 6419. Charles Butler.
H. R. 1984. Mathew Atkinson.	H. R. 6487. Charles Saunders.
H. R. 2076. John G. Monroe.	H. R. 6508. Canada D. Hicks.
H. R. 2254. Hiram M. Brown.	H. R. 6509. Percival C. Bishop.
H. R. 2274. John P. Williams.	H. R. 6510. Francis Marion Davis.
H. R. 2371. David A. Banks.	H. R. 6556. William A. Woods.
H. R. 2372. William R. Hogue.	H. R. 6569. Joseph B. Brame.
H. R. 2388. Edward F. Harter.	H. R. 6698. Joseph B. Sullivan.
H. R. 2407. Esau Hartel.	H. R. 6724. Adaline Balard.
H. R. 2513. James S. Garrett.	H. R. 6809. Eugene B. Dwight.
H. R. 2515. James Bruen.	H. R. 6818. Albert A. Root.
H. R. 2532. Abbie P. Haskell.	H. R. 6827. Sylvester Smart.
H. R. 2544. Edward H. Ridenour.	H. R. 6856. Frank A. Moses.
H. R. 2550. John Bandy.	H. R. 6859. Cora E. Goodrich.
H. R. 2683. George Van Nortwick.	H. R. 6860. Dennis Clark.
H. R. 2959. George W. Leithiser.	H. R. 6915. Mattie K. Adams.
H. R. 3074. Frank Sayre.	H. R. 6919. Timothy Hixson.
H. R. 3086. William Kimert.	H. R. 6933. Joseph Ochs.
H. R. 3158. William N. Oliver.	H. R. 6986. Isaac Wilson.
H. R. 3212. Jackson Hammer.	H. R. 6988. John C. Morgan.
H. R. 3241. John Grozinger.	H. R. 7037. Katherine W. Hauns.
H. R. 3243. Chester T. Goodenough.	H. R. 7038. Emelle Varney.
H. R. 3267. Samuel Mickey.	H. R. 7046. Levi H. Brown.
H. R. 3324. Silas J. Pickerrill.	H. R. 7067. John P. Dunham.
H. R. 3485. Lewis L. Mullins.	H. R. 7070. Henry C. Conner.
H. R. 3507. William R. Pierce.	H. R. 7075. John R. Perrine.
H. R. 3541. William M. Wright.	H. R. 7196. James Brooks.
H. R. 3590. Joseph Zimmerman.	H. R. 7318. James C. Weller.
H. R. 3624. John W. Barnes.	H. R. 7389. David Byers.
H. R. 3683. Joseph W. Santee.	H. R. 7419. Thomas Gray.
H. R. 3696. George W. Bannar.	H. R. 7421. Dora Hewey.
H. R. 3721. George Gunnell.	H. R. 7426. John R. Ogden.
H. R. 3726. Gottfried Czerny.	H. R. 7460. George W. Hicks.
H. R. 3766. Robert Osborn.	H. R. 7474. Daniel Dietrich.
H. R. 3787. Joseph R. Moore.	H. R. 7489. Addis E. Underwood.
H. R. 3861. John W. Gee.	H. R. 7527. Charles W. Stigers.
H. R. 3896. Anderson York.	H. R. 7608. Jane Hammond.
H. R. 3982. James H. Brown.	H. R. 7623. John R. Bryan.
H. R. 3998. Levi Bronson.	H. R. 7657. Oscar N. Cowell.
H. R. 4131. August Isermann.	H. R. 7709. Sarah D. Bowman.
H. R. 4318. Charles Smith.	H. R. 7714. John C. James.
H. R. 4342. James F. Peters.	H. R. 7777. Charles McCarty.
H. R. 4368. John W. Barnett.	H. R. 7806. Benjamin F. Lantz.
H. R. 4410. Osborn Allen.	H. R. 7827. Samuel F. Wolven.
H. R. 4446. Icol P. Jones.	H. R. 7828. Herman F. W. Fisher.
H. R. 4675. George Smith.	H. R. 7829. John W. Ellis.
H. R. 4648. George C. Gardner.	H. R. 7840. Henry T. Brayman.
H. R. 4676. James T. McMillen.	H. R. 7855. John Wiley.
H. R. 4725. Arthur J. Fry.	H. R. 7861. Ellen Russell.
H. R. 4755. James D. Dunn.	H. R. 7896. Angel Hausker.
H. R. 4778. William Henderson.	H. R. 7907. Henry M. Gray.
H. R. 4779. Dixon M. Hepburn.	H. R. 7958. William Harrier.
H. R. 4795. John W. Vanfossen.	H. R. 8070. John Hubby.
H. R. 4803. Martha E. Gibbins.	H. R. 8134. John M. G. Maver.
H. R. 4879. Lindsey Clark.	H. R. 8215. James Cooper.
H. R. 4818. George Cole.	H. R. 8218. William Turnham.
H. R. 4849. Elias Johnson.	H. R. 8233. John L. C. Cline.
H. R. 4971. Hattie M. Dunsmoor.	H. R. 8239. Pleasant H. Ripley.
H. R. 5048. Stephen Young.	H. R. 8247. Oliver P. Krutz.
H. R. 5074. Levi Covey.	H. R. 8252. William V. Yeager.
H. R. 5086. Methew Kerwin.	H. R. 8253. Ezra Cleveland.
H. R. 5138. Adelia Hamilton.	H. R. 8268. John S. Thorp.



H. R. 8270. Isaac Q. Wiggins.  
H. R. 8304. Joseph C. Hammond.  
H. R. 8310. Valentine Fish.  
H. R. 8378. Ellen Hawkes.  
H. R. 8390. Henry B. Hall.  
H. R. 8394. Mary A. Luther.  
H. R. 8395. Ellen M. Cornell.  
H. R. 8435. Charles L. Shriver.  
H. R. 8446. Anna M. Moak.  
H. R. 8448. James Beyer.

H. R. 8479. Alexander H. McQueen.  
H. R. 8480. William Carpenter.  
H. R. 8485. John McDowell.  
H. R. 8500. George W. Cordray.  
H. R. 8501. Crawford Byers.  
H. R. 8504. Willis Elben.  
H. R. 8547. Mary D. Holzate.  
H. R. 9022. John W. Hamon.  
H. R. 9023. Washington Blankinship.

During the reading of the bill,

#### AMENDMENTS.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of William Baynes, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SHERWOOD: Page 2, line 3, strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Militia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of John Hazlett, late of Battery H, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment: Page 3, line 21, strike out the word "Regiment."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 21, strike out the word "Regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of Mary Edna Peirce, helpless and dependent child of Edgar Pierce, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

Mr. SHERWOOD. On page 17, line 21, the word is spelled "Pierce" when it should be "Peirce."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 17, line 21, strike out the word "Pierce" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Peirce."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of Beverly M. Stanton, late of Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question. Would it not be good practice to furnish the names of the Members who introduced these special pension bills?

Mr. SHERWOOD. There will be no objection as far as the chairman is concerned, but we have a list of every Member here—

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes; but that is for the committee's private information.

Mr. SHERWOOD. It is for the information of the House.

Mr. ANTHONY. I want to offer this suggestion, Mr. Speaker: I believe it would be in the interest of public business if, when each of these private bills is mentioned in these omnibus bills here, the name of the Member who introduced the bill could be printed at the same time, and I want to ask the chairman if he has any objection to such procedure?

Mr. SHERWOOD. I should not have any objection to it.

Mr. ANTHONY. Or if there is any objection on the part of the committee?

Mr. SHERWOOD. That would be a matter for the committee to decide when they had a meeting, and I would suggest to the gentleman to appear before the committee—

Mr. ANTHONY. I do not care to appear before the committee. I am appearing before the committee now—before the House—and I want simply to get information and find out if there is any objection to it.

Mr. SHERWOOD. There is no objection.

Mr. ANTHONY. The reason I ask that is I am convinced these bills are being reported out in such a manner that it is not exactly fair and just to the soldier population of the entire country. In other words, I think some Members are getting more than their share of these bills, and I want to arrive at some method by which the entire soldier population of the country can receive equitable consideration at the hands of Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. ASHBROOK. If the gentleman will permit me, I should like to say to the gentleman from Kansas that the Calendar Index shows, of course, the author of the bill, and it is an easy matter to find by the calendar who introduces bills and how many.

Mr. ANTHONY. That would be after the bill was passed.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes; and also the clerk of the committee keeps a record of the number of bills that each Member has, and it is open to the gentleman or anyone else who may wish to inquire. I want also to say to my friend that I am inclined to think as he does that the districts should be treated with reference to these special bills according to the soldier population and not by districts, as some have very few soldiers, and yet they receive the same number of bills as a district does that may have two or three thousand soldiers. I think that it is unfair, and yet that is the policy of the committee to give the same number to each Representative, providing they have cases entitled to favorable action under the rules of the committee.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then the gentleman is aware of the fact that—

The SPEAKER. The Chair will remark that all of this talk is out of order.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would like to ask the Chair if there is any opportunity for the discussion of these bills? I make a motion to strike out the last word.

The SPEAKER. There are five minutes on a side, but there is no amendment pending.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is this bill being considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole?

The SPEAKER. Of course it is.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then I make a motion to strike out the last word. Will I then be entitled to five minutes?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. I make that motion. I am impressed with the fact, Mr. Speaker, that we have some Members of the House who are perhaps more indefatigable in their efforts to obtain these private bills than others, and they are getting a little more than their fair share; in fact, that the committee does listen to the importunities of certain Members of the House to such an extent that they are successful in getting more of such bills than they should have in these omnibus measures, and I want to see these bills considered upon the merits of the individual cases of the soldiers and not upon the merits or work of the Member of the House who presents them to the committee; and I think if my suggestion were adopted and the name of the Member of the House who introduces the bill be printed along with this report or in the bill that is presented to the House, that in the future, when Members' names are connected directly with the bills it might serve to smite their consciences or impress them with the idea that probably they were appearing a little oftener than they should.

Mr. ASHBROOK. If the gentleman will permit me to interrupt him, I would like to suggest to him that that would not relieve the condition, but the thing to do is to get the committee to see the importance of passing on these special bills not by districts but in proportion to the soldiers in that particular district. It is up to the committee to determine whether one Member is entitled to more bills than another. As a member of the committee I can say to the gentleman that these cases are treated absolutely fairly, and that all Members are being treated on an equality. And if you have the evidence in for bills introduced from your district, I am sure you have had just as many special bills allowed so far as any other Member of this House.

Mr. FULLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the reading of the amendment pending.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is the five-minute debate exhausted?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. I want to simply serve notice on the committee, Mr. Speaker, that I hope they will adopt some reform or some change in their method of procedure.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to call this to the attention of the membership. I am no longer a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, but I was at one time, and I was then impressed by this fact: That there are a great many Members who introduce pension bills and think that ends their duty and their obligation to their constituents, with the result that the Committee on Invalid Pensions will have before them nothing whatever but the bill. A bill of that kind never gets any consideration, and the committee can not give it consideration. Other Members will complete the evidence in support of their bills, and naturally those Members will get more consideration, as their cases are in shape for consideration. And oftentimes Members who will blame the committee for lack of action on their bills will find, if they go to the committee, that their bills are not in shape for consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ANTHONY] withdraws his point of order.



Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to state, for the information of the House, that I do not know when a bill comes before the committee who introduced the bill. Every bill is referred to the examiner appointed by the Pension Office, and those bills are examined and reported to the subcommittee, and the subcommittee refers them to the full committee. So far as I know everything has been strictly impartial, so far as the action of the committee is concerned.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of Washington Blankinship, late of Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to have the attention of the chairman, and also of my colleague, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL], with reference to the provision here for the pensioning of William Baynes, at the top of page 2. It says here:

The name of William Baynes, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 a month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

I would like to know from my colleague whether or not this is one of the cases known as the Missouri Enrolled Militia cases?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; that is entirely different. The Missouri Provisional Militia has long ago been made pensionable upon the efforts of Senator Cockrell while he was in the Senate. But the Enrolled Missouri Militia is not pensionable, while the Provisional Militia is.

Mr. DYER. I would like to ask the gentleman if the bill and report which he has presented to this House, and which I am heartily in favor of, is to pension those who served in the Missouri Militia and the militia in other States?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to say that the Invalid Pension Committee has made a unanimous report recommending that the Enrolled Missouri Militia and the militia of all the States that were in the same position, and that served 90 days or more under the command of Federal officers, shall be given a pensionable status.

Mr. DYER. Will my colleague say whether or not he hopes and expects to get this bill up for consideration at an early date? It is a very deserving bill and a very worthy one.

Mr. RUSSELL. That bill, as I understand it, under the rules of the House is privileged, and I have no doubt we will be able to call the bill up some time during this session and have it considered by the House.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman state something as regards the service in a general way of the men that the bill proposes to pension? Some of these men served as much as a year, did they not?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have men in my district who served more than a year.

Mr. DYER. And none of them are now receiving pensions except by some special act?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Missouri Enrolled Militia is not receiving any pension at this time, although they served in the Federal Army and fought in the same battles with regular soldiers. None of them are receiving a pension now, unless it has been by special bill, and I do not think a dozen of them have ever been passed.

Mr. FARR. Will that include the militia of the other States?

Mr. RUSSELL. It will if they served under Federal officers. There are some such soldiers in Pennsylvania.

Mr. FARR. I will be glad to support the measure.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER] withdraws the pro forma amendment.

Mr. DYER. If my time is not up, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time has expired. If the gentleman from Kansas desires to speak, he can secure time.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I simply rose in the time of the gentleman from Missouri to ascertain from Judge RUSSELL, of Missouri, whether he expected to call the bill up; but Col. DYER having called that matter out, I have no desire to take up the time of the House.

Mr. RUSSELL. I can state that my purpose is to try to do it whenever it can be done without interfering with an appropriation bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I hope it can be done.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERWOOD, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 180 (H. Rept. No. 262).

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be allowed an assistant clerk, at the rate of \$100 per month, during the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, beginning the 3d day of December, 1917, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARK. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is this resolution, in effect, that which was voted down on a roll call by the House some time ago?

Mr. PARK. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. When it was attacked by my colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT], a member of the Committee on Rules?

Mr. PARK. For answer to that, I will yield to the chairman of the Committee on Rules, Mr. POU.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to inquire whether my colleague [Mr. LENROOT] has receded from his position in opposition to this assistant clerk?

Mr. POU. I could not answer that.

Mr. GILLET. Mr. LENROOT is ill. I do not think he will be here to-day.

Mr. POU. The ranking Republican Member of the Committee on Rules is here, and I think, gentlemen of the House, he agrees that this bill ought to pass.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I wish the chairman of the committee would state to the House, as was not stated before, just what is being done, as he has stated it to me, showing the necessity for this clerk.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, this assistant clerk, as he is called, has been allowed to the Committee on Rules, according to my best recollection, for the last seven or eight years. There is work for two clerks to that committee, as any gentleman of the House can ascertain if he will take the trouble to make an investigation. The clerk to the committee is busy answering inquiries much of the time and has little time to attend to correspondence. No man can take the position of chief clerk to the Committee on Rules and attend satisfactorily to the duties he ought to attend to and do the necessary correspondence incident to the committee.

Mr. GILLET. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POU. I do.

Mr. GILLET. When the gentleman speaks of "correspondence" does he mean the congressional correspondence or the correspondence of the committee?

Mr. POU. I mean the correspondence incident to the work of the committee.

Mr. GILLET. I would like to inquire what is that? What correspondence is that?

Mr. POU. I will say to the gentleman that we have or have had 82 resolutions before the Committee on Rules. People all over the United States write to the chairman of the Committee on Rules not only about matters that are before the Committee on Rules but about matters that are before other committees. They seem to have the idea that the Committee on Rules has something to do with every matter that is before Congress. That necessarily involves a large amount of correspondence.

Now, I will say this to the House: The best evidence that I think we need this clerk is the fact that I have kept him in the service of the committee and propose to continue him there for several months, whether this resolution goes through or not. I have undertaken to direct that certain work be done which, in my judgment, will be of benefit to the House, for which we may or may not be entitled to credit. Anyway I thought it ought to be done. There is no volume of precedents or forms available for anyone wishing to draw a resolution, or special rule, as they are called. It is not an easy matter to draw a rule that will run the gauntlet of this House. Let any man who thinks it is start in and try. There ought to be some compilation that Members can refer to—a compilation of resolutions adopted by this House and by the House of former Congresses as well.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POU. Let me finish this statement, and then I will yield. I have had bound three volumes of resolutions that have been referred to the Committee on Rules, and I propose to leave them as a legacy to the committee when I pass on. We are now having the fourth volume bound. These volumes, I think, will be of very great value for this reason: If a gentleman wants to draw a rule about a certain matter he can take that volume and find a resolution which has been reported favorably, introduced



by such-and-such a gentleman. I could name half a dozen gentlemen of the House here whose handiwork any Member of the House would be glad to adopt as a model for any resolution he might wish to introduce. I have heard Members say they have already been using those compilations up to this time and have found them very helpful.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POUL. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. Does this volume contain the rule, with the ruling of the Chair on the question of order?

Mr. POUL. No; it does not. But I will say to the gentleman this: We have taken the resolutions and the reports and have bound them. We are now compiling a volume of the debates that were had upon the floor of the House on the resolutions that have been adopted by the House, so that that can be available also.

Mr. DOWELL. Would not the committee get a better digest by inserting the rule and also inserting the ruling of the Chair or the ruling of the House on the rule as it actually came before the House?

Mr. POUL. Oh, yes; certainly. This was just a little voluntary service that we undertook to perform. These resolutions were not being preserved. Many of them had stood the test of criticism. I thought they should be preserved for speedy and convenient reference.

Mr. DOWELL. My only question was that if the committee was presenting a digest, it should be a complete one.

Mr. POUL. It is not intended to be a complete digest at all. We are simply preserving resolutions that have been referred to the committee during the last three or four Congresses, together with the favorable reports thereon, and we are now trying to compile the debates that were had upon the resolutions that were favorably reported during the last three or four Congresses. These volumes I have found quite useful. I believe others will find them useful also.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the chairman of the Committee on Rules spoke to me about the work that is being done and the necessity for this additional clerk. He went over the matter in more detail than he has just done to the House. I was not surprised when he called attention to the increased correspondence arising from committee business before that committee. As a member of the committee I receive almost daily letters or telegrams urging that a rule be given or denied on some bill. This morning I have five telegrams from different parts of the country urging a rule on a bill that I never heard of.

Mr. GILLETT. Does the gentleman think he ought to have an extra clerk to answer those telegrams?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Oh, no; and, besides, I am not the chairman of the committee. But what I wish to point out is how the business before the Committee on Rules has grown. There is a vastly greater amount of business done by that committee now than there was a few years ago. So many bills are to be made in order or given a privileged status now that it does involve more work; and there is more work to be done in keeping track of the bills and resolutions that are before that committee, and to keep a record of the work that has been done. I am very sure that there are committees in this House that have two clerks, or a clerk and an assistant clerk, that do not do as much work as the Committee on Rules is now doing.

Mr. SLOAN. Does the gentleman mean to intimate that we are governed in our legislation by more rules, or more by rule, than we were in the Sixty-first Congress?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Very much.

Mr. SLOAN. I am surprised at that, considering the discussion that went out over the country during the Sixty-first Congress as to the alleged necessity of reforming the procedure in this regard and preventing legislation by the Rules Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. If I did not know the gentleman from Nebraska to be somewhat facetious at times I would take what he says seriously. But the fact is that the great power that once rested in the Speaker with regard to much of the business of the House has been transferred to the Committee on Rules, and that Committee has now to do work that was formerly done by the Speaker. The fact that eighty-odd resolutions have been introduced in this session of Congress and referred to that committee will give the House some idea of the volume of work that there is to be done and the number of bills and resolutions to be taken care of there. All this is aside from the many preliminary hearings held by the committee.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PARK] has the time.

Mr. GILLETT. Will the gentleman yield me three or four minutes?

Mr. PARK. I yield to the gentleman five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. GILLETT. I merely wish to say that when the chairman of the Committee on Rules [Mr. POUL], for whom I have great regard, and the ranking Republican member [Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas] state after investigation that they need an extra clerk, and the Committee on Accounts have reported accordingly, I personally shall not set up my judgment against theirs. But I do wish to emphasize what the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN] suggested—I do not think facetiously—that we were told long ago by that side of the House that when they obtained power legislation by rule and by the Rules Committee was to be done away with, and that the individual Member was to have more power and be able to assert himself, and that the House was not to be governed by rules, but that the business was to run along by the ordinary course of the control of the regular committees. But instead of that, as we know by our personal experience, the Rules Committee has been bringing in legislation quite as frequently and, we sometimes think, quite as drastically as ever before, and the gentleman from Kansas says the jurisdiction and influence of that committee is so constantly increasing that it is indispensable that the committee have more clerical assistance than they ever used to need. I merely wish to point out the difference between the promises and the conduct of that side of the House as to the Committee on Rules and also to remind them of the economical program which they told us when they assumed power was to be enforced—that the clerkships and employees of the House were to be very much diminished. I suspect now that we have reached a higher level than ever before. And here is another illustration of the constant increase which certainly contradicts their professions of economical reform.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLETT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan for a question.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he thinks it proper that the salary of this assistant clerk should begin on the 3d day of December, nearly two months ago, in face of the fact that this House only a few days ago determined that that clerk should not be appointed?

Mr. GILLETT. I had not observed that fact. I certainly do not think it ought to date back, in face of the previous vote of this House.

Mr. POUL. The clerk has been there all the time, ever since the 3d of December.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. But the House determined that he should not be employed.

Mr. POUL. As far as I am personally concerned, I am not going to say another word about this clerk. The House can either give him to the Committee on Rules or not, as it sees fit. I have said I think we need him. The House can amend the resolution in any way that it sees fit; but I am going to keep the young man now in the office whether the House authorizes his employment or not, because I know he is necessary.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend the resolution by striking out "December 3, 1917," and inserting "January 26, 1918."

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman from Michigan the floor to offer such an amendment?

The SPEAKER. He has not.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. The Chair recognized me.

Mr. FOSTER. The gentleman from Georgia yielded to him.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Will the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PARK] yield to me to allow me to offer an amendment?

Mr. PARK. Yes; I did yield to the gentleman awhile ago.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan moves to amend by striking out the words "3d day of December, 1917," in line 4 of the resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof "January 26, 1918."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan) there were—ayes 29, noes 69.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts makes the point of no quorum present. Evidently there is no quorum. The Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, the Doorkeeper will



close the doors, and the Clerk will call the roll. Those in favor of the amendment will say "aye"; those opposed, "no."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 134, nays 186, not voting 108, as follows:

YEAS—134.			
Anderson	Fuller, Ill.	McArthur	Scott, Mich.
Anthony	Fuller, Mass.	McCormick	Sells
Baer	Garland	McFadden	Shallenberger
Black	Gillett	McKenzie	Shouse
Blanton	Glass	McKinley	Sloan
Browne	Glynn	McLaughlin, Mich.	Smith, Idaho
Burroughs	Good	Madden	Snook
Butler	Gould	Mapes	Snyder
Byrns, Tenn.	Gray, N. J.	Meeker	Stafford
Campbell, Kans.	Green, Iowa	Merritt	Sterling, Ill.
Carlin	Greene, Vt.	Müller, Minn.	Stiness
Carter, Mass.	Hadley	Mondell	Strong
Cary	Hamilton, Mich.	Moore, Pa.	Sweet
Chandler, N. Y.	Hawley	Moores, Ind.	Switzer
Clark, Pa.	Hayes	Morgan	Temple
Cox	Heaton	Mott	Tilson
Cramton	Helm	Mudd	Timberlake
Dallinger	Hersey	Nichols, Mich.	Tinkham
Denison	Hicks	Nolan	Towner
Dillon	Huddleston	Norton	Treadway
Dowell	Ireland	Osborne	Vestal
Dyer	James	Paige	Volstead
Edmonds	Jones, Va.	Platt	Waldow
Elliott	Kinkaid	Purnell	Walsh
Ellsworth	Kautson	Ramsey	Wason
Elston	Kraus	Rankin	Wheeler
Emerson	La Follette	Reavis	White, Me.
Esch	Langley	Reed	Williams
Fairfield	Leibach	Robbins	Winslow
Farr	Lenroot	Roberts	Woods, Iowa
Fess	Little	Rogers	Young, N. Dak.
Fordney	Longworth	Rowe	Zihlman
Francis	Lufkin	Sanders, Ind.	
Freeman	Lundeen	Sanders, N. Y.	

NAYS—186.			
Alexander	Dupré	Larsen	Sabath
Almon	Evans	Lazaro	Sanford
Aswell	Fairchild, B. L.	Lee, Cal.	Saunders, Va.
Austin	Ferris	Lee, Ga.	Schall
Ayres	Fisher	Leshner	Sears
Bankhead	Flood	Lever	Sackelford
Barkley	Foss	Littlepage	Sherwood
Beakes	Foster	Lobeck	Siegel
Bell	French	London	Sims
Beshlin	Gallagher	Loneragan	Slomp
Blackmon	Gallivan	Lunn	Smith, C. B.
Booher	Gandy	McAndrews	Snell
Bohrland	Gard	McClintic	Steagall
Brand	Garner	McKeown	Stedman
Brumbaugh	Garrett, Tenn.	McLemore	Steele
Bucanan	Garrett, Tex.	Magee	Stephens, Miss.
Burnett	Godwin, N. C.	Mansfield	Stephens, Nebr.
Byrnes, S. C.	Goodwin, Ark.	Martin	Sterling, Pa.
Caldwell	Gordon	Mason	Stevenson
Campbell, Pa.	Graham, Ill.	Mays	Summers
Candler, Miss.	Gray, Ala.	Neely	Tague
Cantrill	Hamlin	Nelson	Taylor, Ark.
Caraway	Hardy	Nicholls, S. C.	Taylor, Colo.
Carew	Harrison, Miss.	Oldfield	Thomas
Carter, Okla.	Harrison, Va.	Oliver, Ala.	Thompson
Church	Haskell	Oliver, N. Y.	Tillman
Clark, Fla.	Hastings	Olney	Van Dyke
Claypool	Hayden	Overmyer	Venable
Coady	Heflin	Overstreet	Vinson
Collier	Hensley	Park	Volgt
Connally, Tex.	Hilliard	Peters	Walker
Connelly, Kans.	Howard	Phelan	Walton
Cooper, Wis.	Hull, Tenn.	Polk	Watkins
Copley	Igoe	Pou	Weaver
Crisp	Jacoway	Pratt	Webb
Crosser	Johnson, Ky.	Quin	Welling
Decker	Johnson, Wash.	Rainey	Welty
Dent	Jones, Tex.	Raker	Whaley
Dewalt	Juul	Randall	White, Ohio
Dickinson	Kearns	Rayburn	Wilson, Ill.
Dies	Keating	Robinson	Wilson, Tex.
Dill	Kelly, Pa.	Rodenberg	Wingo
Dixon	Kennedy, R. I.	Romjue	Wise
Dominick	Kettner	Rouse	Wright
Doolittle	Kincheloe	Rubey	Young, Tex.
Doughton	King	Rucker	
Drane	Kitchin	Russell	

NOT VOTING—108.			
Ashbrook	Davis	Haugen	McLaughlin, Pa.
Bacharach	Dempsey	Helntz	Maher
Barnhart	Denton	Helvering	Mann
Bland	Dooling	Holland	Miller, Wash.
Bowers	Doremus	Hollingsworth	Montague
Britten	Drukker	Hood	Moon
Brodbeck	Dunn	Houston	Morin
Browning	Eagan	Hull, Iowa	O'Shaunessy
Cannon	Eagle	Humphreys	Padgett
Capstick	Estopinal	Husted	Parker, N. J.
Chandler, Okla.	Fairchild, G. W.	Hutchinson	Parker, N. Y.
Classon	Felds	Johnson, S. Dak.	Porter
Cooper, Ohio	Flynn	Kahn	Powers
Cooper, W. Va.	Focht	Kebow	Price
Costello	Frear	Kelley, Mich.	Ragsdale
Crago	Goodall	Kennedy, Iowa	Ramseyer
Currie, Mich.	Graham, Pa.	Key, Ohio	Riordan
Curry, Cal.	Greene, Mass.	Kiess, Pa.	Rose
Dale, N. Y.	Gregg	Kreider	Rowland
Dale, Vt.	Griest	LaGuardia	Sanders, La.
Darrow	Hamilton	Linthicum	Scott, Iowa
Davidson	Hamilton, N. Y.	McCulloch	Scott, Pa.

Scully  
Sherley  
Sinnott  
Sisson  
Slayden

Small  
Smith, Mich.  
Smith, T. F.  
Steensson  
Sullivan

Swift  
Talbot  
Templeton  
Vare  
Ward

Watson, Pa.  
Watson, Va.  
Wilson, La.  
Wood, Ind.  
Woodyard

So the amendment was rejected.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. ASHBROOK with Mr. BACHARACH.  
Mr. BARNHART with Mr. BLAND.  
Mr. BRODBECK with Mr. BOWERS.  
Mr. DALE of New York with Mr. BRITTEN.  
Mr. TALBOTT with Mr. BROWNING.  
Mr. DENTON with Mr. CANNON.  
Mr. DOOLING with Mr. CHANDLER of Oklahoma.  
Mr. DOREMUS with Mr. CLASSON.  
Mr. EAGAN with Mr. COOPER of Ohio.  
Mr. EAGLE with Mr. COOPER of West Virginia.  
Mr. ESTOPINAL with Mr. COSTELLO.  
Mr. FIELDS with Mr. CRAGO.  
Mr. FLYNN with Mr. CURRY of California.  
Mr. GREGG with Mr. CURRIE of Michigan.  
Mr. HAMILL with Mr. DALE of Vermont.  
Mr. HELVERING with Mr. DARROW.  
Mr. HOLLAND with Mr. DAVIDSON.  
Mr. HOOD with Mr. DAVIS.  
Mr. HOUSTON with Mr. DEMPSEY.  
Mr. HUMPHREYS with Mr. DRUKKER.  
Mr. KEHOB with Mr. DUNN.  
Mr. KEY of Ohio with Mr. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD.  
Mr. LINTHICUM with Mr. FOCHT.  
Mr. MAHER with Mr. FREAR.  
Mr. MONTAGUE with Mr. GOODALL.  
Mr. MOON with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.  
Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts.  
Mr. PADGETT with Mr. GRIEST.  
Mr. PRICE with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.  
Mr. RAGSDALE with Mr. HAUGEN.  
Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.  
Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana with Mr. WOODYARD.  
Mr. SCULLY with Mr. HUSTED.  
Mr. SISSON with Mr. HUTCHINSON.  
Mr. SHERLEY with Mr. KAHN.  
Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. KELLEY of Michigan.  
Mr. SMALL with Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa.  
Mr. THOMAS F. SMITH with Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania.  
Mr. SULLIVAN with Mr. WARD.  
Mr. WILSON of Louisiana with Mr. McCULLOCH.  
Mr. WATSON of Virginia with Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Pennsylvania.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded. A quorum being present, the doors were opened.

Mr. OLDFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia). The question now is on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, upon that I demand the yeas and nays.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Twenty-five Members have risen, not a sufficient number.

Mr. NORTON. I ask for the other side.

The other side was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Ninety-two Members have risen, a sufficient number, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 176, nays 113, not voting 139, as follows:

YEAS—176.			
Alexander	Caraway	Dill	Goodwin, Ark.
Almon	Carlin	Dominick	Gordon
Anthony	Carter, Okla.	Doolittle	Greene, Mass.
Ashbrook	Cary	Doremus	Gregg
Aswell	Church	Doughton	Hamlin
Austin	Clark, Fla.	Dupré	Hardy
Ayres	Clark, Pa.	Edmonds	Harrison, Miss.
Bankhead	Classon	Evans	Harrison, Va.
Barkley	Claypool	Farr	Haskel
Beakes	Coady	Flood	Hastings
Bell	Collier	Foss	Hayden
Black	Connally, Tex.	Foster	Heflin
Blackmon	Connelly, Kans.	Gallagher	Hensley
Blanton	Cox	Gallivan	Helm
Booher	Crisp	Gandy	Hilliard
Brand	Crosser	Gard	Houston
Brumbaugh	Decker	Garland	Howard
Buchanan	Dent	Garrett, Tenn.	Hull, Tenn.
Burnett	Denton	Garrett, Tex.	Igoe
Byrnes, S. C.	Dewalt	Glass	Ireland
Caldwell	Dickinson	Godwin, N. C.	Jacoway
Candler, Miss.	Dies		Johnson, Ky.



Jones, Tex.	Mays	Robinson	Stephens, Miss.
Keating	Montague	Rosenberg	Stephens, Nebr.
Kelly, Pa.	Moon	Romjue	Stevenson
Kettner	Morgan	Rouse	Summers
Kincheloe	Nicholls, S. C.	Rubey	Tague
King	Oldfield	Rucker	Taylor, Ark.
Kitchin	Oliver, Ala.	Russell	Thompson
Lazaro	Oliver, N. Y.	Sabath	Tillman
Lee, Ga.	Olney	Sanders, La.	Van Dyke
Leshner	Overmyer	Sanford	Vinson
Lever	Overstreet	Saunders, Va.	Walker
Lobeck	Park	Schall	Watkins
London	Phelan	Scott, Iowa	Weaver
Loneragan	Polk	Sears	Webb
Lunn	Pou	Shackelford	Welling
McAndrews	Pratt	Shallenberger	Welty
McClint	Quin	Shouse	White, Ohio
McKeown	Rainey	Siegel	Wilson, Tex.
McLemore	Raker	Snell	Wingo
Magee	Randall	Snyder	Wise
Mansfield	Rankin	Steagall	Wright
Martin	Rayburn	Steele	Young, Tex.

## NAYS—113.

Anderson	Gray, Ala.	McLaughlin, Mich.	Smith, Idaho
Baer	Green, Iowa	Mapes	Snook
Browne	Greene, Vt.	Meeker	Stafford
Burroughs	Hadley	Merritt	Sterling, Ill.
Carter, Mass.	Hamilton, Mich.	Mondell	Stiness
Cooper, Wis.	Hawley	Moore, Pa.	Strong
Cramton	Hayes	Moore, Ind.	Sweet
Dallinger	Heaton	Mott	Switzer
Denison	Hicks	Mudd	Temple
Dillon	James	Nichols, Mich.	Thomas
Dowell	Johnson, Wash.	Nolan	Tilson
Dunn	Jones, Va.	Norton	Timberlake
Dyer	Juul	Osborne	Tinkham
Elliot	Kearns	Paige	Towner
Ellsworth	Kennedy, Iowa	Platt	Treadway
Elston	Kinkaid	Powers	Voigt
Emerson	Knutson	Purnell	Volstead
Esch	Kraus	Ramsey	Walsh
Fairchild, B. L.	La Follette	Reavis	Wason
Fairfield	Langley	Reed	Wheeler
Fess	Lehlbach	Robbins	White, Me.
Francis	Lenroot	Roberts	Williams
Frear	Lufkin	Rogers	Winslow
Fuller, Ill.	Lundeen	Sanders, Ind.	Woods, Iowa
Fuller, Mass.	McArthur	Sanders, N. Y.	Young, N. Dak.
Gillett	McCormick	Scott, Mich.	
Glynn	McFadden	Sells	
Good	McKenzie	Sinnott	
Graham, Ill.	McKinley	Sloan	

## NOT VOTING—139.

Bacharach	Drukker	Kelley, Mich.	Rowland
Barnhart	Eagan	Kennedy, R. I.	Scott, Pa.
Beshlin	Eagle	Key, Ohio	Scully
Bland	Estopinal	Kless, Pa.	Sherley
Borland	Fairchild, G. W.	Kreider	Sherwood
Bowers	Ferris	LaGuardia	Sims
Britten	Fields	Larsen	Sisson
Brodbeck	Fisher	Lea, Cal.	Slayden
Browning	Flynn	Linthicum	Slemp
Butler	Focht	Little	Small
Byrns, Tenn.	Fordney	Littlepage	Smith, Mich.
Campbell, Kans.	Freeman	Longworth	Smith, C. B.
Campbell, Pa.	French	McCulloch	Smith, T. F.
Cannon	Goodall	McLaughlin, Pa.	Stedman
Cantrill	Gould	Madden	Steenerson
Capstick	Graham, Pa.	Maher	Sterling, Pa.
Carew	Gray, N. J.	Mann	Sullivan
Chandler, N. Y.	Griest	Mason	Swift
Chandler, Okla.	Hamill	Miller, Minn.	Talbott
Cooper, Ohio	Hamilton, N. Y.	Miller, Wash.	Taylor, Colo.
Cooper, W. Va.	Haugen	Morin	Templeton
Copley	Heintz	Neely	Vare
Costello	Helvering	Nelson	Venable
Crago	Hersey	O'Shaunessy	Vestal
Currie, Mich.	Holland	Padgett	Walton
Curry, Cal.	Hollingsworth	Parker, N. J.	Ward
Dale, N. Y.	Hood	Parker, N. Y.	Watson, Pa.
Dale, Vt.	Huddleston	Peters	Watson, Va.
Darrow	Hull, Iowa	Porter	Whaley
Davidson	Humphreys	Price	Wilson, Ill.
Davis	Husted	Ragsdale	Wilson, La.
Dempsey	Hutchinson	Ramseyer	Wood, Ind.
Dixon	Johnson, S. Dak.	Riordan	Woodyard
Dooling	Kahn	Rose	Zihlman
Drane	Kehoe	Rowe	

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:  
Until further notice:

Mr. KEHOE with Mr. BACHARACH.  
Mr. MAHER with Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas.  
Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. CANNON.  
Mr. SMALL with Mr. CURRIE of Michigan.  
Mr. BESHLIN with Mr. DEMPSEY.  
Mr. BORLAND with Mr. GOODALL.  
Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.  
Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania with Mr. WOODYARD.  
Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. CHANDLER of New York.  
Mr. CAREW with Mr. COPLEY.  
Mr. DIXON with Mr. FORDNEY.  
Mr. DRANE with Mr. FREEMAN.  
Mr. FERRIS with Mr. GOULD.  
Mr. FISHER with Mr. GRAY of New Jersey.  
Mr. HUDDLESTON with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

Mr. LARSEN with Mr. LONGWORTH.  
Mr. LEA of California with Mr. MADDEN.  
Mr. LITTLEPAGE with Mr. MASON.  
Mr. NEELY with Mr. PARKER of New York.  
Mr. SHERWOOD with Mr. MILLER of Minnesota.  
Mr. SIMS with Mr. ROWE.  
Mr. CHARLES B. SMITH with Mr. SLEMP.  
Mr. STEDMAN with Mr. TEMPLETON.  
Mr. STERLING of Pennsylvania with Mr. HERSEY.  
Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado with Mr. SWIFT.  
Mr. VENABLE with Mr. WILSON of Illinois.  
Mr. WALTON with Mr. VESTAL.  
Mr. WHALEY with Mr. ZIHLMAN.  
So the resolution was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
On motion of Mr. PARK, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed was laid on the table.

## COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs may be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House while it is holding hearings and considering the Army appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs may sit during the sessions of the House while it is holding hearings on the Army appropriation bill. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

## MARY E. COOK.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 209 (H. Rept. No. 263).

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Mary E. Cook, daughter of Leonard B. Cook late an employee on the roll of the House, a sum equal to six months of his compensation as conductor of elevator, and an additional amount, not exceeding \$250, to defray funeral expenses of said Leonard B. Cook.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state that this is the customary resolution. This man was on the rolls for something like 20 years.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. PARK, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed was laid on the table.

## ADDITIONAL PAGE.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I also offer another privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 219 (H. Rept. No. 264).

*Resolved*, That the Doorkeeper be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint an additional page for the remainder of the present Congress, to be paid compensation out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of \$82.50 per month.

Mr. GILLETT. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PARK. Certainly.

Mr. GILLETT. Will the gentleman explain what this page is for?

Mr. PARK. That is the page for Mr. SCHALL, of Minnesota, who, unfortunately, is blind.

Mr. GILLETT. I recognize, of course, that has to be done, but are not there enough pages without an extra one?

Mr. PARK. The Doorkeeper says not and that he needs this page.

Mr. GILLETT. I have no objection.

Mr. DOWELL. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PARK. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. How many pages have we at present?

Mr. PARK. I think something like 30.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. PARK, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

## ADDITIONAL CLERK, HOUSE POST OFFICE.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I offer another privileged resolution. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 200.

*Resolved*, That the Postmaster of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ an additional registry, stamp, and money-order clerk, who shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House at the rate of \$125 per month on and after the 1st day of January, 1918, during the remainder of the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress.



The committee amendment was read, as follows:

Strike out the words, "On and after the 1st day of January, 1918," so that the resolution, as amended, will read:  
*Resolved*, That the Postmaster of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ an additional registry, stamp, and money-order clerk, who shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House at the rate of \$125 per month during the remainder of the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress."

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARK. I do.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman have any objection to withdrawing this resolution? I do not believe that I violate any confidence when I say that the chairman of the subcommittee framing the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill requested me to advise him when this resolution was presented. He is busy at the present time in the hearings on that bill, and he would like to be present when this bill is considered, and therefore I will ask the gentleman if he will withdraw it.

Mr. PARK. I ask to withdraw the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

#### PENSIONS FOR MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. RUSSELL. I rise to a privileged report—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. On House bill 3547. This is a privileged bill providing for pensions to be paid to State troops who served 90 days or more in the States during the Civil War under command of Federal officers. I find that is a privileged bill, and the bill should be reported on as being privileged. Having heretofore filed the report in the basket, and finding that was not in compliance with the rule, I ask now to make the report on the floor of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will send the bill and report to the desk. The Clerk will report it by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions submits the following report to accompany the bill (H. R. 3547) to give pensions to officers and enlisted men of all State militia, etc.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, a question of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. STAFFORD. Do I understand that this bill, which I am not advised as to its purport, is a general pension bill?

Mr. RUSSELL. A general pension bill as the committee construes it, as it applies to all State troops who served 90 days or more under Federal officers.

Mr. STAFFORD. If it is a special pension bill, of course, it is a privileged bill. I shall not present the question of order at the present time. I withdraw it, but reserve the right to present it when the bill is presented for consideration.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 8584, a private pension bill, which by mistake was referred to the Committee on Pensions, be referred instead to the proper committee, the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the reference will be made as requested. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have the bill (H. R. 2863), a private pension bill, referred to the Pension Committee. It was erroneously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, that request will be conformed to. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 9054, the Agricultural appropriation bill, with Mr. CRISP in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, the title of which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9054) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the order of the House general debate is now closed on the bill, and the same will be read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

##### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Salaries, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture: Secretary of Agriculture, \$12,000; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, \$5,000; Solicitor, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$3,000, and \$500 additional as custodian of buildings; private secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture, \$2,500; executive clerk, \$2,250; executive clerk, \$2,100; stenographer and executive clerk to the Secretary of Agriculture, \$2,250; private secretary to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, \$2,250; one appointment clerk, \$2,000; 1 assistant in charge of information, \$3,000; 1 officer in charge of supplies, \$2,000; 1 assistant, \$2,000; 1 inspector, \$2,750; 1 inspector, \$2,250; 1 law clerk, \$3,250; 2 law clerks, at \$3,000 each; 2 law clerks, at \$2,750 each; 4 law clerks, at \$2,500 each; 8 law clerks, at \$2,250 each; 1 law clerk, \$2,200; 5 law clerks, at \$2,000 each; 3 law clerks, at \$1,800 each; 4 law clerks, at \$1,600 each; 1 assistant editor, \$2,000; 4 assistant editors, at \$1,800 each; 1 assistant editor, \$1,600; 1 expert on exhibits, \$3,000; 1 assistant in exhibits, \$2,000; 1 telegraph and telephone operator, \$1,600; 1 assistant chief clerk and captain of the watch, \$1,800; 5 clerks, class 4; 13 clerks, class 3; 21 clerks, class 2; 26 clerks, class 1; 1 auditor, \$2,000; 1 accountant and bookkeeper, \$2,000; 1 clerk, \$1,440; 1 clerk, \$1,020; 7 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 13 clerks, at \$900 each; 2 clerks, at \$840 each; 14 messengers or laborers, at \$840 each; 12 assistant messengers, laborers, or messenger boys, at \$720 each; 1 messenger or laborer, \$660; 1 mechanical superintendent, \$2,500; 1 mechanical assistant, \$1,800; 1 engineer, \$1,400; 1 electrical engineer and draftsman, \$1,200; 1 assistant engineer, \$1,200; 2 assistant engineers, at \$1,000 each; 1 fireman, \$840; 8 firemen, at \$720 each; 1 chief elevator conductor, \$840; 16 elevator conductors, at \$720 each; 3 elevator conductors, at \$600 each; 1 superintendent of shops, \$1,400; 1 cabinet shop foreman, \$1,200; 5 cabinetmakers or carpenters, at \$1,200 each; 3 cabinetmakers or carpenters, at \$1,100 each; 9 cabinetmakers or carpenters, at \$1,020 each; 3 cabinetmakers or carpenters, at \$900 each; 1 electrician, \$1,100; 1 electrical wireman, \$1,100; 1 electrician or wireman, \$1,000; 1 electrical wireman, \$900; 1 electrician's helper, \$840; 3 electrician's helpers, at \$720 each; one painter, \$1,020; 1 painter, \$1,000; 5 painters, at \$900 each; 5 plumbers or steamfitters, at \$1,020 each; 2 plumber's helpers, at \$840 each; 2 plumber's helpers, at \$720 each; 1 blacksmith, \$900; 1 elevator machinist, \$900; 1 tinner or sheet-metal worker, \$1,100; one tinner's helper, \$720; 1 lieutenant of the watch, \$1,000; 2 lieutenants of the watch, at \$960 each; 69 watchmen, at \$720 each; 4 mechanics, at \$1,200 each; 1 mechanic, \$1,000; 1 skilled laborer, \$1,000; 2 skilled laborers, at \$960 each; 2 skilled laborers, at \$840 each; 1 skilled laborer, \$720; 1 janitor, \$900; 21 assistant messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$600 each; 1 carriage driver, \$600; 23 laborers or messenger boys, at \$480 each; 1 messenger or messenger boy, \$360; 1 charwoman, \$540; 3 charwomen, at \$480 each; 15 charwomen, at \$240 each; for extra labor and emergency employment, \$12,000; in all, \$462,000.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. I take this occasion to secure some information, which is not given in the report, as to the policy of the committee as to increases of salaries. I notice as I have gone through the bill that the committee has not made any decided, if any, increases of salaries over those carried last year, but there are in some instances additional places with stated salaries. This is the first appropriation bill since the Post Office appropriation bill that has carried to any extent salaries for those employed by the Government, and is the only bill that provides for salaries in the departmental service other than those that are included in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Last year, as I recall, the committee did make some percentage increases in some of the lower grades, and I believe this year has retained those increases, notwithstanding that we granted the 5 and 10 per cent increase of salary to all in the departmental service and in the field service.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Chairman, the policy of the committee in reference to the matter of salaries in the Department of Agriculture, those appearing on the statutory roll, is this: The chairman of this committee and the ranking Republican member, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HAUGEN], conferred with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. SHERLEY], as a result of which the Committee on Agriculture adopted the policy of refusing every increase that had been asked in the estimates, and the new places that are seen on the statutory roll are transfers from the lump fund and at the same salary.

The committee concluded, inasmuch as the probability is that a joint resolution will be offered from the Appropriation Committee taking care of these clerks, we should not increase any salaries whatever in this bill, and we have not done so.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then, as to this bill, wherever there is any new office provided it is the case of a person being taken from the lump-sum roll and transferred to the statutory roll at the existing salary the employee is now receiving?

Mr. LEVER. Except where a new place is actually created, and that fact will be set out in the report.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the gentleman any information as to the percentage of employees in the departmental service that are paid out of the lump-sum appropriation as to those carried on the statutory roll?



Mr. LEVER. My answer to that would be a guess. I really can not tell the gentleman.

Mr. STAFFORD. Can the gentleman advance any reason given by the department or the bureau heads why officials permanently employed here at the department and paid out of the lump-sum appropriations should be continued to be paid out of those appropriations, and should not be designated and transferred to the statutory roll?

Mr. LEVER. I will say to the gentleman, so far as I know that does not exist in the Department of Agriculture except in the case of the scientific force. And if it does exist it ought not to exist, certainly, because it is the policy of Congress to transfer the permanent clerical positions to the statutory roll.

Mr. STAFFORD. I assume from the reply of the gentleman that the committee did not go into the examination of that question at this session of Congress?

Mr. LEVER. We concluded your committee would handle that perhaps—

Mr. STAFFORD. I mean as to the transfer of clerks paid out of lump-sum appropriations to the statutory roll.

Mr. LEVER (continuing). So we did not go into that very thoroughly.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the reservation of the point of order.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the Federal Trade Commission, under order of the President of the United States and by virtue of an appropriation made by this House, is now engaged in investigating the beef industry, something which is of very grave importance to the agricultural population and to the people of this country generally at this present time. It happened that I was the father of that resolution to investigate the beef industry.

Mr. LEVER. Will the gentleman yield just for a moment?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. LEVER. Possibly I should have made this statement before the gentleman took the floor. I desire to say now, Mr. Chairman, that I propose in the discussion of this Agricultural appropriation bill, that gentlemen who are addressing the committee under the five-minute rule shall confine themselves to the item under consideration. And I make the statement in view of the fact that the committee had two solid days of general debate. Of course, in this case I shall say nothing, because the gentleman did not know.

Mr. MADDEN. Well, I did not know about that. I think all discussions should be had upon the item under consideration.

Mr. LEVER. Undoubtedly.

Mr. BORLAND. I will say to the chairman of the committee that possibly this might come better under some other item, but it is clearly a discussion of the bill.

Mr. LEVER. I wonder, if the gentleman, in order that we may proceed in order, would not defer this matter until he can get time under the item of this bill that will be pertinent or to some other item in the bill?

Mr. BORLAND. I will say to the gentleman that I will take only five minutes at this time.

Mr. MADDEN. I am going to object to any discussion on the bill unless it pertains to the item under consideration.

Mr. LEVER. I hope the gentleman will not insist on it at this time.

Mr. BORLAND. These remarks that I will make apply to this particular paragraph. They will apply to the expenses of the Secretary's office.

Mr. MADDEN. The Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. What has the Federal Trade Commission got to do with the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. BORLAND. If the gentleman will be patient a minute we will see.

Mr. MADDEN. Then we will wait.

Mr. BORLAND. Now, Mr. Chairman, I would not like this taken out of my time.

When this resolution was before the House and this last Agricultural bill was before the House, a very strenuous attempt was made to increase the appropriations in the Agricultural bill with the idea of doing away with the necessity for an investigation of the beef industry by the Federal Trade Commission. I made a very determined opposition to that proposal. I pointed out that the Agricultural Department did not want the work put upon them and had not the facilities for commanding the compulsory production of books and papers that this kind of an investigation would need. Now, if there is any justification necessary for that opposition, it appears in this hearing, because it is the compulsory production of books and papers

that has revealed this astonishing, amazing, and corrupt situation to the American people.

Mr. MADDEN. What is the corrupt situation?

Mr. BORLAND. I can not yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MADDEN. I object to the gentleman proceeding, then.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman can object.

Mr. MADDEN. Then I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The rule is clear that under general debate in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, a gentleman having the floor can discuss any subject, but under the five-minute rule he is confined to the amendment. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Missouri to proceed in accordance with the rule.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman from Missouri is endeavoring to proceed in accordance with the rule by discussing the Secretary's office. Unquestionably the question was made by the packers—

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I object. The packers have nothing to do with this.

Mr. BORLAND. I hope the gentleman will not continue to interrupt.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair holds that on an amendment to strike out the last word it is not germane to discuss this proposition.

Mr. BORLAND. I was proceeding to discuss the office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not germane, under the rule.

Mr. BORLAND. If it is not germane, then the rules are being violated all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. That is done if the point of order is not made, but in this case a point of order has been made, and the Chair must enforce the rule.

Mr. BORLAND. I will endeavor to confine myself to the Secretary's office. An attempt was made to make it appear—in fact, it was an effort by the packers, and there is no question about that, but it had not the sanction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture was then on record, and is still on record, as opposing that attempt of the packers to throw the work into his department on the ground that his office force, provided for in this section of the bill, was inadequate to the task.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is not proceeding in order.

Mr. BORLAND. I will have to yield to the Chair, although not to the Representative from Chicago, although I can easily see why he should object to the discussion of this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the House of Representatives, and the Representatives have adopted rules for its guidance. The Chair is obliged to enforce the rule when it is made, and the Chair asks Members to adhere to the rule.

Mr. BORLAND. If the Chair will hear me on that for a moment, this paragraph provides for the Secretary of Agriculture and his force. The question I was discussing was the powers and duties of that particular force—a very proper question, it seems to me, to discuss under this paragraph of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment of the gentleman from Missouri was to strike out the last word, which was "\$462,000." The gentleman has not been discussing that amendment.

Mr. BORLAND. If the Chair please, I will withdraw that amendment and move to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask whether the gentleman is to be permitted to proceed under that amendment for five minutes more?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will not rule on that.

Mr. MADDEN. Then, I will make the point of order that the gentleman can not withdraw an amendment and move another amendment and then proceed to speak on it for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rules an amendment can only be withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Mr. MADDEN. Then I object.

Mr. BORLAND. The Chair ruled that I was out of order in discussing the amendment. I was proceeding to move another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair ruled the amendment in order, and then the point of order was made that the gentleman was not discussing the amendment, and the Chair ruled that the discussion was not germane.

Mr. BORLAND. Then I call for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.



Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves to strike out the last two words.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, since I interrogated the gentleman, a member of the Committee on Appropriations has directed my attention to a matter that was under consideration in the committee this morning, referring to the pay of telephone operators. It was stated that they are paying higher salaries in the Department of Agriculture than in the other departments which are carried by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. I wish to inquire of the gentleman, as there is no designation of telephone operators, what salary the telephone operators in the Department of Agriculture receive?

Mr. LEVER. The ordinary telephone operator receives \$1,600.

Mr. STAFFORD. This is the employee, I apprehend, who receives the telegraphic dispatches, and he is a high-grade man. I am referring to the ordinary telephone operator.

Mr. LEVER. I will give the gentleman that information later on.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not find it in this list.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. It is on page 2, line 22.

Mr. STAFFORD. That is not the ordinary telephone operator. That is the employee that has charge of all the telegrams coming into and going out of the department.

Mr. LEVER. I will give the gentleman that information later on.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I will withdraw the proposed amendment.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH. Mr. Chairman, would it be in order for me to ask the Chairman a question at this point?

The CHAIRMAN. It would not be in order unless there is some proposition before the House.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH. I move to strike out the last three words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio moves to strike out the last three words.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH. I notice in this paragraph that, all told, about 26 law clerks are provided for. Has the committee satisfied itself that these are all necessary, these 26 law clerks?

Mr. LEVER. I will say to the gentleman that some years ago the solicitor's office was under very severe fire in this House. The Committee on Agriculture at that time made a very careful investigation into the need for the number of law clerks that are in that office. Since that time the work of the solicitor's office has very greatly increased, and I am sure that these law clerks are absolutely necessary. The solicitor's office is enforcing, if my recollection is correct, some 40 different statutes. They are also helping in the preparation of much of the legislation that is being considered by this House, and it is a very busy office. I am satisfied that these clerks are needed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri moves to strike out the paragraph. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, this paragraph provides for the office of the Secretary of Agriculture and his force. That brings up the question of the duties of that particular office, how far they extend, and whether this force is sufficient for the performance of those duties. When this bill was last under consideration the question arose as to whether that force in the Agricultural Department has sufficient powers and clerical help, and so on, to conduct this Beef Trust investigation.

Mr. MADDEN. I make the point of order that this has nothing to do with the beef investigation.

Mr. BORLAND. I hope the gentleman from Illinois will not be so peeved about my referring to the Beef Trust.

Mr. MADDEN. I am not peeved. I am exercising my rights as a Member of the House. It is not necessary for a man to be peeved in order to exercise his rights, and I hope the gentleman will not misstate the case.

Mr. BORLAND. I have heard the gentleman discuss matters that I thought had very little relevancy.

Mr. MADDEN. I maintain that this has no relevancy whatever to the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair appeals to the gentleman from Missouri to continue his discussion under the rules of the House as he knows them to be. The gentleman from Missouri understands perfectly that where the point of order is made under the five-minute discussion, the discussion must be germane and confined to the amendment before the House. The Chair asks the gentleman from Missouri to proceed in accordance with that rule.

Mr. BORLAND. If the Chair please, I hope and believe that I shall proceed, as I expect to proceed, under the rules laid

down by the Chair. For that purpose I want to read a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, directed to me under date of July 6, 1916, in regard to the powers and duties of his office:

Hon. W. P. BORLAND,  
House of Representatives—

Mr. MADDEN. I object to the reading of the letter, because it has nothing to do with the sufficiency of the force.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman does not know what the letter is yet.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair can not rule on that proposition. The Chair does not know what the letter is. The amendment is to strike out the whole paragraph providing salaries for the force in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. MADDEN. I maintain that under my point of order there is not anything to be discussed on this question except the sufficiency of the force, the adequacy of the force provided in this paragraph of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will overrule that point of order.

Mr. BORLAND. I will read this letter:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, July 6, 1916.

Hon. W. P. BORLAND,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BORLAND: You asked me yesterday whether I thought that the inquiry proposed in your resolution should be conducted by the Federal Trade Commission or the Department of Agriculture. I am very definitely of the opinion that it should be conducted by the Federal Trade Commission. I understand that the commission is created to make just such inquiries.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the Federal Trade Commission is not being considered, nor is anything pertaining to the Federal Trade Commission being considered, and that the letter of the Secretary of Agriculture deals with a subject that is not contained in this paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will overrule the point of order.

Mr. BORLAND. The letter continues:

It has the requisite powers and, I imagine, a personnel selected with reference to work of this kind. The Department of Agriculture has not all the powers required for this work or a staff selected with reference to such tasks. If it were to undertake work of this kind, it would necessarily duplicate the machinery and activities of the Federal Trade Commission. The department can and is increasing the investigation of the marketing and other economic problems involved in the production and distribution of all farm products, including live stock. Its data can be well placed at the disposal of the Federal Trade Commission, and perhaps we could extend our inquiry along other lines the commission might suggest.

Very truly, Yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, Secretary.

Mr. Chairman, that shows conclusively that the Department of Agriculture did not want this investigation, and that it was given to them without their consent.

Mr. MADDEN. I make the point of order that the gentleman is not discussing the amendment.

Mr. BORLAND. And therefore I withdraw the amendment to strike out the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is withdrawn, without objection. So the Chair will not rule, as the gentleman has yielded the floor, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries, Office of Farm Management: One chief of office, \$4,000; 1 assistant to the chief, \$2,520; 1 executive assistant, \$2,250; 2 clerks, class 4; 2 clerks, class 3; 3 clerks, class 2; 8 clerks, class 1; 3 clerks, at \$1,100 each; 4 clerks, at \$1,080 each; 1 clerk or draftsman, \$1,020; 10 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 18 clerks, at \$900 each; 6 clerks or map tracers, at \$840 each; 1 messenger or laborer, \$720; 1 messenger, messenger boy, or laborer, \$660; 4 messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$480 each; 5 charwomen, at \$240 each; 1 library assistant, \$1,440; 1 library assistant, \$900; 1 photographer, \$1,400; 1 cartographer, \$1,500; 1 draftsman, \$1,440; 1 draftsman, \$1,200; 2 draftsmen, at \$900 each; in all, \$83,430.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words, including the figures.

I wish to ask the chairman of the committee what the Office of Farm Management does toward the betterment of agricultural conditions? What is its specific function?

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Chairman, that question has frequently been asked on the floor of the House, and I have tried more or less to give some answer to it. I may say this, in a general way, that the Office of Farm Management, instead of dealing with any specific problems of the farm, deals with the farm as a unit and undertakes to investigate those farm methods that are proving to be most profitable to those engaged in agriculture and to disseminate to other localities and to other farmers the information thus gathered. In every community, as the gentleman knows, there is some farmer who is more progressive than his neighbor. He has adopted the best methods of agriculture, whatever they may be, and that type of farmer is studied. His methods are studied, and the data collated from this study are disseminated to others engaged in agriculture.

Mr. MADDEN. Upon application by individuals, or without application?

Mr. LEVER. Largely in the way of bulletins.

Mr. MADDEN. And it costs about \$300,000 a year to operate the Bureau of Farm Management. Does that include the publication of the bulletins and their mailing?

Mr. LEVER. No; the bulletins that are issued as farmers' bulletins, of course, come out of another fund.

Mr. MADDEN. I know; but are these bulletins that are sent out by Members of Congress prepared by this Farm Management Bureau?

Mr. LEVER. Some of them are; not all of them.

Mr. MADDEN. What kind of bulletins does this bureau prepare?

Mr. LEVER. I have here in my hand a list of some of these bulletins. I notice here Farming in the Bluegrass Region; Economic Study of Farming in the Cotton Belt; The Business of Ten Dairy Farms in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky; Validity of the Survey Methods of Research; The Cost of Producing Apples in Western Colorado; The Theory of Correlation as Applied to Farm-Survey Data on Fattening Baby Beef; A Study in the Cost of Producing Milk on Four Dairy Farms Located in Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina; Cost of Keeping Farm Horses and Cost of Horse Labor; The Economic Winter Feeding of Beef Cows in the Corn Belt; The Cost of Producing Apples in Hood River Valley; The Cost of Producing Apples in Wenatchee Valley, Wash.; How Live Stock is Handled in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky; The Use of a Diary for Farm Accounts; Saving Labor with the Sweep-Rake; Minor Articles of Farm Equipment; Human Food from an Acre of Staple Farm Products.

Then they have issued a number of circulars. There is a Yearbook contribution on farm tenantry in the United States. Then they have in press more than a dozen bulletins: A Study of Share-Rented Dairy Farms in King County, Ill., and Green County, Wis.; A Brief History of the Sheep Industry in the United States; Farm Management and Farm Profits in Provo Area, Utah Lake Valley; Geography of the World's Agriculture; Cropping Systems for the Moisture Portion of Eastern Washington and Oregon and Northern Idaho; Value of a Small Plot of Ground to the Laboring Man; Pasture Land in the United States; A Farm-Management Survey in Brooks County, Ga.; A Study of Haymaking Crews and Labor Costs; Cost of Producing Hay in Steuben County, N. Y., and Washington County, Pa.; Cost of Producing Apples in Yakima Valley, Wash.; A Simple Way to Increase Crop Yields; Economy in the Selection of Feeds; A Farm-Management Study in Anderson County, S. C.; Factors of Successful Farming in the Vicinity of Monett, Mo.; Cost of Producing Apples in the Payette Valley, Idaho; Fire Prevention and Fire Extinction on the Farm; Cost of Harvesting Wheat by Different Methods.

Mr. MADDEN. Are not such bureaus as this operated in each State of the Nation?

Mr. LEVER. Each State in the Nation has an agricultural experiment station operated under the Hatch Act. The Federal Government deals in a more extensive way with the matter.

Mr. MADDEN. Does not the gentleman think that \$300,000 for the work that this bureau does is a large amount of money?

Mr. LEVER. No; the committee has considered that from time to time. There is no increase in the item. It looks as if there was a decrease, but that is due to transfers from the lump-sum appropriation to the statutory rolls. The committee thinks that the office is doing good fundamental work.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman thinks that the results are such as to justify the appropriation?

Mr. LEVER. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Does the gentleman know of any specific instance where the information as furnished by the bureau has added a dollar of value to the crop in any State or upon any farm?

Mr. LEVER. I will answer that by saying that it is almost impossible to measure the dollar value of education or of scientific or economic research. The Office of Farm Management is dealing more largely with economic problems on the farm than any other office in the Department of Agriculture. It would be impossible to put a finger on the value of scientific research, although all agree that it has been of immense benefit to mankind, as education has been.

Mr. MADDEN. We all realize that.

Mr. LEVER. If the gentleman should ask me to give him the dollar value of the work of the eradication of the cattle tick or hog cholera, I think I could give it to him, but this is an educational and scientific proposition, and it is almost impossible to do it.

Mr. MADDEN. At the same time the investigation of educational, scientific, and economic propositions must be based on the worth of the research and information furnished as the result of the research. There ought to be somewhere and somehow some one who can tell definitely what the outcome is of the information gathered at this enormous expense.

Mr. LEVER. I will say frankly to the gentleman that I do not believe there is anyone who can measure the results of these interesting and valuable bulletins, what effect they have on the farmer as to changing his methods. That is something that no man knows, except we know that agricultural methods are being improved each day under some kind of influence.

Mr. MADDEN. My suggestion may not have any value to the Agricultural Department, and may not meet with the approval of the gentleman from South Carolina, who is always ready to consider problems that will benefit agriculture, but it seems to me that a bureau like this, charged with the responsibility of making economical as well as scientific studies, spending \$300,000 a year, disseminating information which is intended to advance the system adopted by the Department of Agriculture, should also investigate the result of their work and have some concrete information as to whether their suggestions have been adopted and with what results. It should be a very easy matter to do it.

Mr. LEVER. I am afraid that the gentleman from Illinois would be asking the department to pass upon the merits of its own work.

Mr. MADDEN. I do not think so. If the department should issue a bulletin advocating a certain method of raising blue grass, they ought to be able to ascertain what the result and outcome of the adoption of that method or suggestion was.

Mr. LEVER. I am sure they do know that. I did not quite understand the gentleman.

Mr. MADDEN. I thought I was talking Anglo-Saxon.

Mr. LEVER. For example, the department has recommended in the South, where we have little dairy industry, the organization of creamery routes. I think the department is in a position to give specific figures on work of that kind.

Mr. MADDEN. The purpose of my suggestion was that the committee, in the consideration of the next Agricultural appropriation bill, might require the department to disclose the results, if any, of the expenditure of this money.

Mr. LEVER. If the gentleman will recall, about four years ago this committee went thoroughly into every line of activity of the Department of Agriculture. Our hearings extended over six weeks. The report discussed in detail every activity in the department, and we did do just what the gentleman suggests we ought to do again. I think the suggestion is a good one. We did go into the matter of seeing what results were obtained by the expenditure of this money.

Mr. MADDEN. I think it ought to be done every year and not quadrennially.

Mr. LEVER. We have done it more or less in this bill. The hearings extended over three weeks.

Mr. MADDEN. I hope in the future they will require the department in all scientific and economic work to give some evidence of the results and outcome of the expenditure.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I think the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois could hardly be carried out. In the matter of this particular appropriation, for example, the department studies farm methods with the idea of learning those which are profitable and those which are not profitable. It is difficult to tell how many of the suggestions as to proper methods are followed and what the financial results of following the suggestions have been.

This department investigates an area in a State and learns the results reached and the methods employed by those who are engaged, we will say, in general agriculture; that is, farmers who are raising a variety of crops. The one who makes the investigation learns the different methods that are employed, how much of one crop and how much of another is grown, what acreage is devoted to one crop and what acreage to another. He finds out and determines the crops that are profitable in that area and the crops that have proven to be unprofitable and the acreage or the relative portions of a farm devoted to the various crops, pointing out that one farmer, considering the size of his farm and other conditions, is raising too much hay; another is not raising enough corn, that another is trying to raise wheat when perhaps conditions do not justify him in doing so. To a farmer who wishes to engage in dairying more extensively it is pointed out that that section of the country, perhaps, is not suitable to it, or if it is thought that he can engage in dairying profitably, how many cows he should keep and what kind of cows. A farmer is advised also to keep books, which will show him at the end of the year, or when the crops have



been disposed of, how much money, approximately at least, each of his crops or each of his lines of production has cost.

The department official helps the farmer to start his book-keeping and later helps him to interpret his accounts and offers advice as to how proper use may be made of results as they appear by the books of account. Farmers quite generally accept advice offered along these lines, and the reports we receive as to results of keeping accounts, changed methods, and so forth, are very gratifying.

Reports are made as to the results of the investigation in that section, and statements are made or advice is given to those who are interested; those who are intelligent enough; those who are moved by suggestions made to them to adopt the suggestions. What the financial results are that follow in the case of those who take the suggestions have been difficult to ascertain. It is the statement of the financial results that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] wishes. In my opinion, it is impossible to learn what results, in dollars and cents, have been.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, the suggestion I made, carried to its logical conclusion, would mean this: That where they make suggestions we may ascertain if those suggestions have been adopted, and if they have been adopted, with what result, compared with previous results before the suggestions were made. That is an easy matter. They could make typical cases. They would not have to take every case.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. The reports show sometimes in detail the number of farmers that have adopted the suggestions and in a general way the results following to those farmers who have followed the suggestions, and from these reports we, the committee, believe the money has been well spent and that the work should be continued, hence this appropriation.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Yes.

Mr. McFADDEN. I want to inquire if this is not perhaps a duplication, whether this work is not being done by the county agents through the extension departments of the colleges?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. This is a different kind of work from that done by county agents. In the first instance, the surveys, as they are called, are made over quite an area, each survey taking in a large number of farmers engaged in one kind of agriculture. The results may be communicated to the county agents and they undertake to make proper use of them by advising and assisting farmers in their respective counties, but the county agents themselves can not devote time enough to make these surveys, which, to be successful, are usually made over an area larger than that superintended by any one county agent.

Mr. McFADDEN. Can the gentleman tell me how much of this appropriation goes to the extension departments, to be utilized by them to bring this to the attention of the farmers through the county agents?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. This is all extension work, but how much is expended to bring the results to the attention of the county agents I can not tell.

Mr. McFADDEN. The point I am making is whether that fund is consumed entirely by the department here, or does a portion of it go to the State?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. This is all used by the Department of Agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time may be extended for one minute, in order to make an inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, take, for instance, 10,000 bulletins that may be printed on a certain subject. They are sent out by the department broadcast over the country. Ten thousand farmers may read that bulletin. No man and no department has any way to find out, and it is not possible to find out, what farmers have taken advantage of that, what improvements they have made, or in what way they have added to the wealth of the country, and yet a good deal of good may have been done.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. The gentleman from Illinois is entirely right, and what he says supplements admirably my feeble effort to answer the inquiry of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN]. No one can tell, certainly not in dollars and cents, the results of disseminating information among the farmers of this country. Some will take advantage of it, and some will fail to take advantage of it.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. I am anxious to know what part, if any, of the \$221,660 is used for printing these bulletins. Can the chairman tell me?

Mr. LEVER. Only a small portion, if any.

Mr. NORTON. From the statement made by the chairman I was led to believe that most of this amount of \$221,660 is used for the payment of those who make agricultural surveys throughout the country and in preparing bulletins. Before that statement was made by the chairman I was under the impression, from some experience I have had and from some observations I have made, that a large number—at least a considerable portion—of the bulletins referred to are prepared by persons who receive nothing out of this appropriation; that many of the bulletins are prepared and written by men employed in the departments of agriculture of the different States, and that the articles contained in many of these bulletins are turned over gratuitously to the Department of Agriculture and then published by the Department of Agriculture. What I would like to know and what I trust the Committee on Agriculture has investigated and does know, is whether or not a considerable part of this large appropriation is paid out to men who go around the country looking over the country in a sight-seeing way, doing little helpful work for the farmer, either by personal encouragement or by example or through the preparation of any of these bulletins.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Chairman, I would state to the gentleman from North Dakota that the men who are being paid from this lump-sum appropriation here are regarded as experts in their line of work, and are carried on a lump-fund roll and paid out of this appropriation.

Mr. NORTON. Does the gentleman say now that a large number of these bulletins are not prepared by men who are not paid for doing it?

Mr. LEVER. I could not tell the gentleman that. I never heard the statement made before.

Mr. NORTON. What do these men who are paid out of the lump-sum appropriation actually do?

Mr. LEVER. They go into communities and study farm conditions. They select an area and make a study in that way. They may select a whole county and make a study of that county.

Mr. NORTON. How many of them are employed at the present time?

Mr. LEVER. That can be shown. We have an exact list here in the Book of Estimates showing the exact number. Then when they come to their conclusions, after gathering the data, they are put in the form of a circular, or farmer's bulletin, or they may be put in the form of a departmental bulletin, which is not generally distributed. The farm bulletins are, of course, distributed in the ordinary way, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. NORTON. Do these men lecture throughout the country?

Mr. LEVER. Very rarely, as far as I know.

Mr. NORTON. But the Department of Agriculture does send lecturers to farmers' gatherings and meetings. They are not paid out of this sum?

Mr. LEVER. I take it occasionally one of these more distinguished men might be called upon to address some great farmers' meeting, such as the Farmers' Union or the Grange or the Nonpartisan League, or something of that sort.

Mr. NORTON. Their expenses would then be paid out of this lump-sum appropriation?

Mr. LEVER. And the time he would lose in going and coming from that point would not be taken out of his salary; but this appropriation is not used generally for such work of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman have placed in the Record the number of men who are paid out of this lump-sum appropriation, the number who were paid out of this appropriation during the last fiscal year, and who are in the regular employ of the Government?

Mr. LEVER. Yes; I have that here and I will try to summarize it. It is all here in this book.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee how long this particular provision has been included in the bill. Has it been in force and effect since 1911?

Mr. LEVER. Well, I think it has. This provision has been in the bill, I should say, six or eight years.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The gentleman from Illinois asked a very pertinent question as to the effect of business management upon this great industry in America. I have a statement here, given out by the Department of Agriculture and published in the press this morning, that the average of agricultural production in America for the five years since 1911 was \$6,298,220,000, whereas for 1917 the amount has risen to the vast sum of



\$13,683,768,000, which practically equals the entire production of every other line of business endeavor in the country, and I submit that the modest sum of \$300,000 is a very modest amount, indeed, to ask for improving the business management of American agriculture.

Mr. MADDEN. If the gentleman will yield—

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I will.

Mr. MADDEN. That is true, I agree to that; but the gentleman does not assume that the large increase in the output of agriculture is on account of the expenditure of this money?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I will leave it to the gentleman to separate the amount to be credited to improved business management from that accountable to the industry of the farmer. Each one has had its effect.

Mr. MADDEN. The number of farms have been, of course, increased in the number of years the gentleman quotes; but surely the expenditure of this money has had nothing to do in the opening up of those farms.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I think it is generally understood, I will say, that improved business methods have been somewhat neglected upon our farms, and that the application of economic business ideas to agriculture produces results as in every other line of human effort.

Mr. MADDEN. I agree with the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

To investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods of farm management and farm practice, \$221,660.  
Total for Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, \$767,090.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to ask the gentleman from South Carolina, in charge of the bill, what rate of compensation is paid to the men who are paid out of this lump-sum appropriation of \$221,660? How many men are employed under it and what do they do?

Mr. LEVER. I promised the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. Norton] to put in the Record that information, but I will read some of it. The chief of this bureau gets \$4,000.

Mr. MADDEN. That is already in the bill.

Mr. LEVER. The assistant chief gets \$3,250.

Mr. MADDEN. That is another one in the bill.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. They are on the statutory roll, and he asked about the lump-sum appropriation.

Mr. MADDEN. It is the lump sum I am talking about.

Mr. LEVER. The next is an agriculturist who gets \$3,250, another agriculturist who gets \$3,000, another who gets \$3,000, another who gets \$2,700, another at \$2,520, several more at \$2,340, two here at \$2,400, three or four here at \$2,250, and on down to a scientific assistant and assistant agriculturist, and so forth—

Mr. MADDEN. That will do, all right.

Mr. LEVER. At \$1,600.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. LEVER. I will.

Mr. MADDEN. Inasmuch as the gentleman is already able to enumerate the number of men employed and the compensation they are receiving, I would like to ask why it is the committee thought it inadvisable to report these places specifically in the appropriation bill, so that we may not give to the Secretary of Agriculture plenary power to pay any compensation that he pleases?

Mr. LEVER. I would say, Mr. Chairman, in answer to the suggestion of the gentleman, that the Committee on Agriculture has followed the method of every other appropriation committee in Congress, and the Department of Agriculture also follows the same method pursued by other departments of the Government, namely, that the scientific force of these departments is carried on the lump-fund roll and paid from the lump-fund appropriation. The permanent clerical positions are carried on the statutory roll.

Mr. MADDEN. I understood there was a chief of a bureau there, at \$4,000, paid out of this?

Mr. LEVER. No; that is a statutory salary.

Mr. MADDEN. An agriculturist.

Mr. LEVER. He is a scientist, and would come out of the lump sum.

Mr. MADDEN. That is what I was going to ask. Now, are all the positions enumerated by the gentleman occupied by scientists?

Mr. LEVER. They are all regarded as scientific people.

Mr. MADDEN. And their work is—

Mr. LEVER. Of a scientific nature.

Mr. MADDEN. And they are educated in the scientific work?

Mr. LEVER. Exactly.

Mr. MADDEN. So that the reason why they are not enumerated in the law and their compensation fixed by law instead of

permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to employ them indiscriminately and pay them what he pleases is due to their scientific knowledge?

Mr. LEVER. Exactly. And the limit of their salary is fixed by law at \$4,500 per annum.

Mr. McFADDEN. I would like to inquire of the chairman of the committee, in speaking of these scientific men who are to investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods, and the assignment to this work, the gentleman said a few minutes ago that these experts were assigned sometimes to counties. Will the gentleman explain how these assignments are made?

Mr. LEVER. I conveyed a wrong impression to the gentleman if he has any idea that the assignment to a county is a permanent proposition. What I wanted to say was that one of these agriculturists might be sent into a county in Pennsylvania to make an investigation that would cover a month or two months. The same man, after that, might be sent to the State of Texas. They are not permanently assigned to any place.

Mr. McFADDEN. What I wanted to find out was whether the demand came from the States or counties, or originates in the department.

Mr. LEVER. It originates in the department.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I believe a wrong impression can be gathered from the statement of the chairman. I do not believe he wants it understood that the fixing of the salaries under the lump sum is confined entirely to the scientists. We appropriate money in lump sum and the department fixes the salaries all along the line, and in that way Congress has surrendered its power and jurisdiction over fixing salaries. We appropriate lump sums and the departments make the appointments and fix the salaries to suit its own will all along the line. The chairman will remember in the appropriation that we made a year ago we appropriated for a number of places at \$720 and \$900. Clerks could not be had—or, rather, their services could not be obtained—at the salary fixed, and it was found necessary to increase their salaries; and the only way salaries could be increased was through the appointment of clerks and paying them under the lump-fund roll; and as a result we have hundreds of clerks now drawing \$1,200 where it was the intention of Congress that their salary should not exceed \$900. The excuse given by the department is that, inasmuch as the services of the clerk could not be had at \$900, it was necessary to increase the salary to \$1,200.

Mr. LEVER. In order that I may make myself entirely clear, as I do not want to mislead the committee—

Mr. HAUGEN. I understand.

Mr. LEVER (continuing). I will say that this matter of the lump-sum roll has been discussed frequently upon the floor of the House and has disturbed every committee that has handled it to know how to handle it and limit the authority of the executive in employing people on this roll. But the theory is that only scientific persons or people employed temporarily in clerical positions are carried upon this roll. Now, the law requires that where a person is occupying a clerical position to which he is appointed temporarily the executive head of a department shall estimate for his transfer to the statutory roll of that department. In the case of the Department of Agriculture, as my friend from Iowa [Mr. HAUGEN] said—and I am glad he said it—they informed us that many of their lower grade positions—\$720, \$840, \$900 statutory places—are unfilled for the reason that they could not get people at those salaries to serve. The Department of Agriculture and the other departments of the Government here until a few months ago were in competition with each other in bidding for clerks. The enormous increase in the work in Washington has made it almost impossible for the old-established institutions to hold their clerks. But the rule is that the scientific people are carried on the lump-fund roll. The temporary clerk positions are carried on the lump-fund roll, but they must be transferred under the law in the next estimates. I think I state that fairly accurately.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

There has been presented to the committee a question that has long been agitating Members, as to the way Congress could control the departments in the expenditures of their lump-sum appropriations. We have before us a glaring instance of the abuse that follows by vesting in the Department of Agriculture the lump-sum appropriation, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, which they can utilize at their own will to increase salaries and also in bidding against the same character of employees in other departments of the Government.

The mere fact that they are employed in a scientific position, according to my way of viewing it, is no warrant for not specifying them in this appropriation bill. There is one bureau con-



nected with this Government that is doing more work to advance the welfare of the Government toward winning the war than any other department in the Government service, and yet that bureau has its scientific force restricted by number and salary. I need not mention to this Committee that it is the Bureau of Standards. The Committee on Appropriations requires that every scientific officer, every employee connected with the departments of the Government here at Washington other than the Department of Agriculture, which is the one exception, of which the Committee on Appropriations has not jurisdiction, must in their estimates detail the officials and employees, clerical, scientific, and otherwise, as to their number and salary, and the committee designates them specifically in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. Yet here the chairman of the committee, in his opening statement has called attention to this anomalous condition, that here in the bill, on the statutory roll in the Office of Farm Management, the chief of the office receives \$4,000 and the assistant to the chief \$2,520 on the statutory roll, but out of a lump-sum appropriation, of which the Congress knows nothing, and which the committee never examines except, may be, when there is some agitation in the House or in the country demanding a specific investigation of the respective salaries, the salary of the assistant to the chief is \$3,250. Is that correct, I will ask the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LEVER]? We have no knowledge of it except as it is included in the Book of Estimates, scanned only on occasion by the chairman of the committee or by the committee itself.

I wish to emphasize this fact to the gentleman, and I do it in the best of faith and not in a spirit of criticism. I think it is well, especially in these times when the Department of Agriculture is competing with the other departments for their employees and abstracting them from other departmental services, because they have at their command lump-sum appropriations, whereas the other departments are limited to the statutory salaries carried in the legislative bill, that they should put in their appropriation bill not only the clerical force but the scientific force.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will be glad to.

Mr. LEVER. Do I understand the gentleman to say that the Committee on Appropriations, in appropriating for these scientific people in other departments of the Government, specify so many at such and such rates of compensation in the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. The Bureau of Standards, the most scientific department of the Government, where immense military services have been thrown upon them, is required to specify the salaries and rates of compensation.

Mr. LEVER. How about the Geological Survey? I am asking for information.

Mr. STAFFORD. They are limited strictly to the statutory force in the Bureau of Standards. As to the Geological Survey, that is a field service, not carried in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and that bill is limited to departmental services. The Geological Survey is carried in the sundry civil bill. I can not speak of that bill as I can of the legislative bill, framed by the subcommittee of which I am a member.

Mr. LEVER. The gentleman is on the Committee on Appropriations and is a very diligent Member of this House. Is there and other scientific bureau of the Government whose force is carried exclusively on the statutory roll except the Bureau of Standards? I am asking for information.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not recall any other scientific bureau carried in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. Yes; I do recall, for instance, that the professional force in connection with the Naval Academy is provided specifically by places and salaries in the naval appropriation act. That is an instance.

Mr. LEVER. I think I can differentiate that from these.

Mr. STAFFORD. Of course you can differentiate. But I want to emphasize the fact that it is the system I am criticizing. I am not criticizing the committee.

Mr. LEVER. I know that.

Mr. STAFFORD. We all know—those of us who have charge of appropriations for any department—that the department heads always want to be freed as much as possible from restrictions, and yet it is necessary, for the protection of the purse strings of the Government, for Congress to be always on the alert and place limitations upon them. We have been at war for nine months now, and it has been necessary to increase the appropriations for the War Department and the Navy Department extraordinarily. There have been placed at the control of the War and Navy Departments large deficiency appropria-

tions, and yet we find that as soon as those appropriations are placed at the disposal of the War and Navy Departments each bureau immediately resorts to the device of raising the salary of men on the statutory roll and placing them on a roll paid from a lump-sum appropriation, with an increase of \$200 or \$300 in advance of the appropriation made by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. STAFFORD. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman intend to offer any amendment to correct this defect that he is talking about?

Mr. STAFFORD. No. I merely want to make some observations. Does the gentleman want to object to my continuing for two minutes?

Mr. ANDERSON. I was making an inquiry of the gentleman. I know what my rights are.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman will proceed.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to emphasize to the committee the fact that the committee should look into and ascertain if it is not feasible in making up the bill to include all the clerical force and all the scientific force by classes and grades, so that the heads of bureaus and departments will not have a free hand to increase salaries as they may be inclined to without the approval of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to strike out the last two words.

Mr. McFADDEN. In regard to these investigations, I want to ask the chairman of the committee to put into the Record the list of States that have been benefited by these investigations; that is to say, in what States the investigations have taken place.

Mr. LEVER. I do not know, this being Saturday afternoon, whether we could get the information in time for to-morrow morning's Record or not; but if we can, I will be glad to put it in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### WEATHER BUREAU.

Salaries, Weather Bureau: One chief of bureau, \$5,000; 1 assistant chief of bureau, \$3,250; 1 chief clerk, \$2,500; 1 chief of division of stations and accounts, \$2,750; 1 chief of printing division, \$2,500; 3 chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; 8 clerks, class 4; 11 clerks, class 3; 23 clerks, class 2; 31 clerks, class 1; 22 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 10 clerks, at \$900 each; 1 foreman of printing, \$1,600; 1 lithographer, \$1,500; 3 lithographers, at \$1,200 each; 1 pressman, \$1,200; 1 printer or compositor, \$1,440; 5 printers or compositors, at \$1,350 each; 14 printers or compositors, at \$1,300 each; 1 printer or compositor, \$1,200; 6 printers or compositors, at \$1,080 each; 5 printers or compositors, at \$1,000 each; 4 folders and feeders, at \$720 each; 1 instrument maker, \$1,440; 3 instrument makers, at \$1,300 each; 1 instrument maker, \$1,260; 3 skilled mechanics, at \$1,200 each; 5 skilled mechanics, at \$1,000 each; 1 skilled mechanic, \$840; 1 skilled mechanic, \$720; 6 skilled artisans, at \$840 each; 1 engineer, \$1,300; 1 fireman and steam fitter, \$840; 4 firemen, at \$720 each; 1 captain of the watch, \$1,000; 1 electrician, \$1,200; 1 gardener, \$1,000; 4 repairmen, at \$840 each; 6 repairmen, at \$720 each; four watchmen, at \$720 each; 18 messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$720 each; 6 messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$600 each; 31 messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$480 each; 99 messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$360 each; one charwoman, \$360; 3 charwomen, at \$240 each; in all, \$328,950.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. MADDEN. Is this the bureau, the chief of which publishes a statement every afternoon or evening or morning, as the case may be, in which he sets forth that the wind may be in the north, veer to the south, and turn to the west, and that it will be cloudy, and that the sun will shine a few minutes later, and that it may possibly rain or it may possibly be dry? [Laughter.]

Mr. LEVER. This is the regular Weather Bureau service.

Mr. MADDEN. So this is the bureau from which the statement such as I have made is published is it?

Mr. LEVER. I am not willing to admit that. [Laughter.]

Mr. MADDEN. A great many people always after reading the report are in doubt as to what the meaning of the report is. When I read it I always conclude that no matter what happens,

the chief of the bureau has tried to hit it with some word or other that he has put into the statement.

Mr. LEVER. That is a wise thing.

Mr. MADDEN. But he never makes a statement with any intention of getting at the facts. He has certainly become adroit in the use of words, and sometimes it is said by a great many people that the reports of the Weather Bureau are not of much value in the way they are made. I think there are some private institutions in the United States that make weather reports, and these are relied on to a much greater extent than the reports made by the Agricultural Department.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman doubtless refers to Prof. Hicks. [Laughter.]

Mr. MADDEN. I think perhaps there is a man of that name who makes reports.

Mr. LEVER. I have a constituent myself who is a great forecaster.

Mr. MADDEN. I think the private reports are much more reliable than the reports we are getting from the Department of Agriculture, that cost \$1,900,000 a year. Of course, I suppose it is not possible for any man, no matter who he is or how scientific he may be, or how much knowledge he has concerning the movements of the stars and the heavens, and the moon, and faith, and all that, to tell exactly what is going to happen; but it seems to me he ought to come as near telling the truth as it is possible for him to tell it; and it very frequently happens that just the reverse of his predictions comes to pass. What does the gentleman in charge of this bill have to say about the inaccuracy of these reports?

Mr. LEVER. The information that has come to the committee is to the effect that the forecasts of the Weather Bureau show a percentage of accuracy of 80. In other words, they hit it 80 times out of 100. That is pretty good forecasting.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman means that some word in the statement will be found to fit the situation.

Mr. LEVER. No; if they make a positive declaration, they hit it 80 times out of 100, and I think that is pretty good work.

Mr. MADDEN. That would be very good if that should turn out to be the case.

Mr. LEVER. I think their records will show that.

Mr. MADDEN. In reading these reports I have found myself wondering who the necromancer was who found the words that were put into the prediction, because they turn double somersaults and loop the loop five or six times, and then come back and make a straightforward movement, and then put on the reverse lever and move backward, and then veer to the northeast, and sometimes back to the southwest, and finally reach a conclusion that is very much in doubt.

Mr. LEVER. Well, they are dealing with the wind.

Mr. MADDEN. I thought they were dealing in science.

Mr. McFADDEN. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee, in view of the kind of weather we have been having for the last two months, whether he thinks we should continue this appropriation?

Mr. LEVER. I think we ought to increase it. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses in the city of Washington incident to collecting and disseminating meteorological, climatological, and marine information, and for investigations in meteorology, climatology, seismology, volcanology, evaporation, and aerology, \$109,250.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin reserves a point of order.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to inquire what is the purpose of the new language in line 15, page 8, "seismology and volcanology"?

Mr. LEVER. I will ask the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLAUGHLIN] to give the information which the gentleman from Wisconsin desires.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin asks in regard to the new work that is to be carried on under these words "seismology and volcanology." "Seismology" is a word that has been carried in the paragraph before. "Volcanology" is a new word here.

Mr. STAFFORD. Wherein does volcanology differ from seismology?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Volcanology is so similar to seismology that the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the most illustrious gentlemen in the world in relation to these two subjects are unable to distinguish between them. They say they are one and the same thing, so the gentleman from Wisconsin can not expect me to distinguish between them.

Mr. STAFFORD. If they are one and the same thing, what is the purpose of including the word "volcanology" in this paragraph, as a new phrase?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. It is suggested that some new work be done, and it relates to volcanology, in connection with the volcanoes in the Hawaiian Islands. The chairman of the committee thought it advisable to inform Congress of the new work that is to be undertaken, and the use that is to be made of the increased appropriation of \$10,000. The chairman made the suggestion simply to advise Congress, not because the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Weather Bureau thought that the use of the word "volcanology" was necessary.

Mr. STAFFORD. Can the gentleman inform the committee what additional work is contemplated so far as volcanology or seismology is concerned, for which an additional appropriation of \$10,000 is desired?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. It is intended to assist in continuing the work that Prof. Jaggard has for several years been carrying on in the island of Hawaii, investigating and collecting data and keeping records in regard to the earthquakes and volcanoes there.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is it contemplated to employ him as a Government official to compile the data that he has been collecting there as the representative of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. I hope that a part of this money will be used properly to compensate Dr. Jaggard for his very important work. Up to this time he has been paid out of private funds supplied by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and by private subscription by people of the Hawaiian Islands. He has been engaged in that work for several years, making observations and keeping records, and it is proposed that he shall continue that work, and that the United States Government shall furnish a little money to help pay his salary and expenses. How much of that money will be devoted to that purpose I do not know, but it is only a small part of the sum of money asked for two years ago, and very strongly recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture and the chief of the bureau. About compiling the records, I do not know what will be done in that respect; but the observations Prof. Jaggard is making, and the records he is keeping, have their chief value, or one of their great values, in being continuous and unbroken over a series of years. They ought to be continued without break or interruption. What will be done by way of collating or publishing them I do not know. That will have to be left to the scientific men of the Weather Bureau, acting under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman will permit, will he differentiate between work done by individuals connected with universities doing research work in scientific lines for the benefit of the world and of science generally, not paid out of Government funds, and this gentleman, who is engaged in this work there on the Island of Hawaii?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. I know very little of strictly scientific work being done by gentlemen in connection with governmental activities in cooperation with private interests or activities in which the Government might engage. I do not know that I can give the gentleman any information of work being done by scientific men connected with private institutions or paid by private funds. But the work Dr. Jaggard is doing is of public interest. It is connected, the Secretary of Agriculture says, with agriculture. He is pursuing a very important and a very interesting scientific investigation.

Mr. STAFFORD. How is it connected with agriculture?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. The Secretary points out that it is related to meteorological investigation, weather conditions, temperature, sun radiation, and so on. There is agricultural meteorology, or the relation of climate and weather to vegetable growth.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I question the policy of the Government in taking under its fold every research student that may be employed anywhere throughout the world investigating something of value to humanity and science, but the bureau has been engaged to some extent in the investigation of seismology, and volcanology is rather similar, and I am not going to press a point of order. I hope that this appropriation will not increase abnormally and that the Federal Government will not take under its wing every person that happens to be engaged on research work. I withdraw the reservation of the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For the establishment and maintenance by the Weather Bureau of additional aerological stations, for observing, measuring, and investigating atmospheric phenomena in the aid of aeronautics, including salaries, travel, and other expenses in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$98,740.



Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order to the paragraph in order to inquire whether there was any item which was carried in last year's appropriation bill providing for the establishment of aerological stations connected with the Weather Bureau?

Mr. LEVER. There were none.

Mr. STAFFORD. What is the increase of \$98,000 for?

Mr. LEVER. The Army appropriation bill for the fiscal year carries an appropriation of \$100,000 for the establishment of these aerological stations. The Department of Agriculture has one already in the State of Nebraska. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Signal Corps, and others interested in aeronautics concluded that this work properly belonged to the Weather Bureau and could better be handled by the Weather Bureau since they have made investigations and have experimented along these lines, and this comes into the bill at the suggestion of the parties I have named.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is no intention of having the various departments overlap each other?

Mr. LEVER. No.

Mr. STAFFORD. And, by agreement with all interested, the Department of Agriculture is to have the sole investigation of the work?

Mr. LEVER. Yes; and they propose to establish, in addition to the one in Nebraska, five additional stations.

Mr. STAFFORD. And in the establishment of these stations the Secretary of Agriculture is to cooperate with the War Department and the Signal Corps?

Mr. LEVER. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEVER. I will.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I want to ask if in this appropriation the language "and other expenses in the city of Washington and elsewhere" would in any way authorize operations in Europe? I think the Signal Corps has indicated to the Military Committee that they will require meteorological stations in Europe.

Mr. LEVER. It was not so intended. It was intended to establish five additional stations in this country.

Mr. STAFFORD. This, as I understand it, is a war emergency measure?

Mr. LEVER. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the reservation of a point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

For inspection and quarantine work, including all necessary expenses for the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle, the inspection of southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of live stock and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the 28-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions to buildings thereon, the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of animals. \$503,662.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record certain resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association.

Mr. MADDEN. I reserve the right to object.

Mr. MONDELL. The resolutions refer to matters treated of in this paragraph and generally to live stock.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record as indicated. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDEN. I object.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, at this time the world is suffering from something of a shortage of wool. For the first time in the history of our country we are placing in the uniforms of our soldiers a large amount of shoddy. Before the outbreak of this war our soldiers wore the best uniforms of any soldiers in the world. The grade of uniform has been reduced by using shoddy, increasing the proportion of cotton, until we have reached a condition in which, in the words of an officer in the United States Army before the investigating committee of the Senate a few days ago, "We have the poorest uniform of any army in the world"—that is, any army of any considerable power.

Mr. LEVER. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. LEVER. When the gentleman from Wyoming was necessarily absent attending to duties of his committee I made the statement that I was going to try to enforce the rule on this bill by having the remarks of Members confined to the item under consideration.

Mr. MONDELL. I am in harmony with the gentleman on that and have no desire to discuss anything except the bill and the provisions of the bill.

Mr. LEVER. I am sure of that, and there is an item in the bill a little further on to which the gentleman might appropriately address his remarks.

Mr. MONDELL. I am going to keep within the rule, I assure the gentleman.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I know the gentleman wants to be correct. The hearings before the Military Committee in the Senate and in the House show that there is absolutely no cotton in the uniforms and that the so-called shoddy is reworked wool. The uniform is composed entirely of wool. The question of putting in cotton was considered but was abandoned.

Mr. MONDELL. My friend ought to be better informed. He does not mean to say that there is no cotton in the warp of the overcoats?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There is cotton in the warp of the overcoat, but not in the uniform proper.

Mr. MONDELL. There is cotton in the warp of the cloth used for the Army at this time.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Only in the overcoats.

Mr. MONDELL. And in addition to the use of cotton warp there is a considerable increase of shoddy and a decrease in the weight of the cloth. No doubt those who decided that matter believed there was such a shortage of wool as to necessitate the change. I do not think so. I believe it was a great mistake. There was plenty of wool available, and I know that it was offered to the Council of National Defense at a very low price compared with the present price at the outbreak of the war, because I was one of those who went before the Council of National Defense with the representatives of the wool growers of the West, who made the offer of sufficient wool for all uses of the Government at a very low price.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. What was the substance of the resolutions of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association?

Mr. MONDELL. They related to the use of wool in the making of clothing, the diseases of sheep, the marketing of wool and mutton—matters likely to be treated of in the resolutions of a live-stock association.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Did they indicate a shortage of wool?

Mr. MONDELL. They did not. The particular resolution I desire to emphasize at this time is as follows:

We demand that no shoddy or other adulterants shall be mixed with wool that is to be made into soldier garments, and that our soldiers shall be as well or better dressed than the soldiers of any other country.

There is wool enough to be had to do this, and it was offered at a comparatively low price. In fact, the price now is not high compared with that of other articles. It is low compared with the price of cotton. Let us have no more shoddy in our soldiers' clothes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

For investigating the disease of tuberculosis of animals, for its control and eradication, for the tuberculin testing of animals, and for researches concerning the cause of the disease, its modes of spread, and methods of treatment and prevention, including demonstrations, the formation of organizations, and such other means as may be necessary, either independently or in cooperation with farmers, associations, State or county authorities, \$250,000.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the paragraph.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment, but it would perhaps be well first to dispose of the point of order.

Mr. LEVER. I think so.

Mr. STAFFORD. Would the gentleman be willing to have his amendment read for information? I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be read for information.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be read for information. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment proposed by Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan: Page 13, line 19, strike out the figures "\$250,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$500,000."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order in order to obtain some information about this paragraph in respect to its new phraseology. I notice that in last year's act there was a provision as follows:

The inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases and the tuberculin and mallein testing of animals.

Does the new phraseology differ in its authorization or purpose from that which is covered in last year's act under the general phraseology just read?

Mr. LEVER. The only difference is that the work in the testing of tuberculin itself is not included in the language to which the gentleman is referring. The new language in the bill, in

my judgment, does not confer upon the Secretary of Agriculture any authority which he does not now have, nor is it the purpose of this language to authorize the department to do any character of work under this language and with this appropriation which is not being done during this fiscal year.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is not contemplated that this appropriation shall be utilized for the payment to owners of tubercular cattle which have been condemned?

Mr. LEVER. Not at all; and there would be no authority in this language to do that.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman anticipate that that might be true in the future as the result of authorization along the lines carried in this bill?

Mr. LEVER. I will say frankly to the gentleman that there are those in the House—and I think some members of the committee—who feel that probably one of the best methods of eradicating tuberculosis in cattle and in hogs would be through some system of compensation, either in whole or in part, one-quarter or one-third; but the committee itself has not reached any definite conclusion upon it. In my own mind I will say that I do not feel that Congress would be warranted in going into the matter of compensating for destroyed tubercular cattle at this time. Of course, what may develop from this I can not forecast. It is a very big problem.

Mr. STAFFORD. Another inquiry which may be of interest to the Members of the House is this: How far has this investigation work been performed by the States individually? I know the State of Wisconsin has done considerable work along this line. I am not advised as to what other States have done. I know gentlemen in general debate discussed this question, but I was not privileged to be here, by reason of committee work.

Mr. LEVER. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN], who has been greatly interested in this matter, yesterday put into the Record a statement that 47 out of 48 States of the Union had laws looking to some kind of control of tuberculosis. The testimony before the committee, which I again read last night, informs me that only two or three—I think at most three—States have taken any aggressive action looking to the eradication of tuberculosis. I think Wisconsin and Minnesota, and probably one other State, have done that.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEVER. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. I would like to answer, in part, the gentleman, because what is in the hearings does not reflect the legislative activities of the country.

Mr. LEVER. If the gentleman will permit me, I thought the gentleman from Wisconsin was driving at the fact of whether or not the States were taking any aggressive action in the way of control.

Mr. STAFFORD. That was my purpose; and I knew that in the State of Wisconsin they had made considerable headway along those lines, and I was wondering how much similar work had been undertaken by other States.

Mr. SLOAN. Twenty States in this Union have appropriated money and have used it for the purpose of eradicating tuberculosis, not only to the extent of using the tuberculin test, which is used and required in 47 out of 48 States of the Union, but for the compulsory slaughtering of the generalized reactors. Fifteen of them compensate to the extent of a portion of the value of the slaughtered brute.

Every other State in the Union has some activity in this line. You will find in the Record a compilation which I made at a good deal of expense of time and energy of what each State is doing and has done, and the country, for more than 20 years in some States, other States a less number of years, other States but a short time, has been going into such activities and making expenditures for the purpose of eradicating tuberculosis, so that the country is just ripe for just this kind of a campaign.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman inform the committee what is the real purpose of the authorization, as to whether it is supplementary to State efforts or whether it is just merely to go into those States that have manifested little or no activity and do the work of the States for them?

Mr. SLOAN. The chairman can better give the gentleman the purposes of the bill.

Mr. LEVER. Let me inquire of the gentleman from Wisconsin if he proposes to press the point of order.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am not inclined, from the information I have received so far, to press the point of order.

Mr. LEVER. I make that inquiry for the reason I happen to know there will be considerable debate on this proposition and an effort to increase this appropriation, and I thought if the gentleman was not going to press the point of order we might fix some time for debate.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am rising in all good faith to get information.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin withdraw the point of order?

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not withdraw it at present. I wish this additional information.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to inquire whether this work is to be supplemental of the States' activities or whether it is just to lift the burden from the States and perform it in States where they have been negligent in their functioning?

Mr. LEVER. No; the purpose is to expend this money in some States with the cooperation of the States, in other States where the State itself may not have funds and the community is ripe for this kind of work or the breeder is ripe for this kind of work, that money will be expended with that community and with that breeder. They have three lines of work that they are proposing to undertake. The first is the control of hog tuberculosis. The gentleman, of course, knows hogs have tuberculosis. The second is in establishing tuberculosis-free herds of pure-bred cattle. That is applying to the pure-bred herd the tuberculosis test, getting rid of the reactors, and then permit shipments of those pure bred for breeding purposes. That is probably the line along which they will devote most of this money at the present time, probably for a year or so to come. Their other line is absolutely educational, teaching the people to segregate their diseased animals from the well animals and adopt better methods of sanitation and the like of that. Those are the lines of work the department has in mind according to the testimony before our committee.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, there has been some work along this line, and I realize perhaps there should be more investigational work, so as to save the cattle of the country and the health and lives of the people of the country, and I withdraw the reservation of the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLAUGHLIN].

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 15, line 19, strike out the figures "\$250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$500,000."

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman from Michigan begins I would like to sound out the committee as to the time that will be required on this amendment.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Does the chairman think it is best now to try and limit the time? We have been getting along without unnecessary delay, and it is a very important matter, and it is hard to tell how much debate will be wished.

Mr. LEVER. I was going to suggest to the gentleman from Michigan that I would probably ask the committee to rise in the course of 25 or 30 minutes, and I was thinking perhaps we could complete the discussion of this item before we took an adjournment.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Really I do not see how we can do that. I would like to speak a little while. Mr. SLOAN wants some time, and Mr. ANDERSON wishes to speak; also Mr. McKINLEY and Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois.

Mr. HAUGEN. And I would like some time.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Also Mr. McFADDEN, Mr. LITTLE, Mr. WASON, and I do not see how we can do that.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I would like to suggest to the gentleman from South Carolina that this is Saturday afternoon, and it has been a pretty long day, and this matter is unquestionably going to cause some debate.

Mr. STAFFORD. May I make this suggestion: That we arrive at the time to-day and then have the committee rise?

Mr. LEVER. I appreciate the suggestion of the gentleman from Wisconsin and think it is a good idea. I recognize, of course, that this is a very important item and many gentlemen will desire to speak on both sides of the aisle and on both sides of the question. Of course it is not a political proposition. I wonder if the gentleman from Michigan would think that three-quarters of an hour on each side would be sufficient? That would be 45 minutes on each side.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. I think I named 10 gentlemen on this side who wished to speak. Why not make it an hour on a side?

Mr. LEVER. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on this item and all amendments thereto may close in two hours, the Chair to control it, as nearly as he can, on the two sides.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It would be simpler the other way.



Mr. LEVER. Then, one half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLAUGHLIN] and myself, or does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HAUGEN] wish to control the time?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent—

Mr. HAUGEN. Let the gentleman from Michigan control the time.

Mr. LEVER. Then, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLAUGHLIN] and myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto be closed in two hours, one half of the time to be controlled by himself and the remaining half by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McLAUGHLIN]. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CRISP, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 9054, the Agricultural appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. MANN, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of Thomas K. Thorp, H. R. 4362, Sixty-fourth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

#### MANUAL AND DIGEST.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House resolution 236.

*Resolved*, That there be printed as a House document 2,000 copies of the Digest and Manual of the Rules and Practice of the House of Representatives for the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, the same to be bound and distributed through the folding room.

Mr. FOSTER. I will state, Mr. Speaker, that this is in conformity with the conversation that I have had with the gentleman who objected this morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, January 28, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the office of the Register of the Treasury for additional clerical force during the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 862); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Secretary of War submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the Quartermaster Corps of the Army for expenses of the War Port Board, port of New York, fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 863, pt. 1); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of Commerce submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 864); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of Commerce submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation required by

the Department of Commerce for additional computers and draftsmen in the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 865); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation required by the Quartermaster Corps of the Army for expenses of the War Port Board, port of New York, fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 863, pt. 2); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Secretary of War, submitting a change in the wording of an estimate of appropriation for the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 866); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Chief, Bureau of Efficiency, transmitting report of the United States Bureau of Efficiency covering the work performed by the subtreasuries (H. Doc. No. 867); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Chief, Bureau of Efficiency, transmitting statement showing typewriters purchased by the United States Bureau of Efficiency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 868); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Chief, Bureau of Efficiency, transmitting statement showing in detail what officers and employees of the United States Bureau of Efficiency have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 869); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Chief, Bureau of Efficiency, transmitting statement showing in detail the number of employees of the Bureau of Efficiency whose compensation was increased by section 7, appropriation act approved March 3, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 870); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. HASTINGS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4699) providing for the payment of certain interest on items 1 and 4 of the judgment of the Court of Claims of May 18, 1905, in favor of the Cherokee Nation, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 265), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FRENCH, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4910) to authorize the establishment of town sites on the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 260), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 8834) authorizing the sale of a tract of land lying below the original high-water line of the Potomac River in what is known as Battery Cove, at Alexandria, Va., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 261), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 9283) to amend section 25 of the act of December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the act of September 7, 1916; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 9284) to exclude intoxicating liquors from national parks and national forest reserves; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 9285) to create an Indian code commission to codify the laws relating to Indians taxed and not taxed and to define more exactly the privileges and disabilities of the several classes of Indians in the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LUFKIN, a bill (H. R. 9286) to provide quarters or commutation therefor to commissioned officers of the Army

who have dependents to support; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 9287) to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WISE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 231) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, and the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, the appropriation for the Georgia Experiment Station of the State of Georgia under act of March 4, 1917, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, to the board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROBBINS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 232) suspending penalty in Government contracts when compliance was prevented by Fuel Administrator suspending operation of plants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 9288) granting a pension to Oscar Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 9289) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Moser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9290) granting an increase of pension to Charles Fish; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH: A bill (H. R. 9291) granting a pension to Frank W. Tuttle; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURROUGHS: A bill (H. R. 9292) granting an increase of pension to George D. Totman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9293) granting an increase of pension to James O. Harriman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 9294) for the relief of the heirs of John Kensler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9295) for the relief of Francis M. Roberts; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GARLAND: A bill (H. R. 9296) for the relief of David Steers, alias William Johnson, alias John Hartman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 9297) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Bradd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 9298) granting a pension to Kate C. Kraig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9299) for the relief of Henry H. Staub; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 9300) granting an increase of pension to John Stockwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9301) granting a pension to Nancy E. Tennant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN: A bill (H. R. 9302) granting an increase of pension to James Reppeto; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REED: A bill (H. R. 9303) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Crites; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 9304) granting a pension to Ambrose M. Barrett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 9305) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 9306) granting an increase of pension to John Ham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9307) granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9308) granting an increase of pension to John W. McKinley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9309) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Cline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9310) granting an increase of pension to Jonas Bratton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 233) for the relief of James L. Cardwell; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Resolution of the City Council of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the discontinuance of the

pneumatic-tube mail service in that city; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Division No. 3 of the Railway Employees, pledging loyalty and support to the administration; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Pennsylvania: Petition of John W. Haskins, H. D. Pratt, William J. Cunningham, J. Greenwalt, and 18 others, of Pennsylvania, relative to the preservation of the Niagara used in the Battle of Lake Erie; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRY of California: Petition of patrons of mail route No. 1, Rural Free Delivery, Orangeville, Sacramento County, Cal., praying that rural carriers be given an increase in salary; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of John S. Sills & Sons, of New York, against repeal of advance in second-class mailing rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts: Petition of Francis M. Roberts, of Malden, Mass., relative to compensation for land grant canceled by the Government; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of John A. Hynes and others, favoring the volunteer officers' retirement bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MERRITT: Memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Stamford, Conn., favoring passage of a bill providing for a war council; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PAIGE: Papers to accompany House bill 9275, granting a pension to Edwin S. Goodell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNYDER: Petition of home defense committee of Utica, N. Y., relative to conserving and putting to public use the water power of the country; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TAGUE: Memorial of Westchester County (N. Y.) commission, favoring the daylight-saving bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### SENATE.

MONDAY, January 28, 1918.

Rev. G. I. Humphreys, of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and most merciful God, Father of all our mercies, Giver of every good and spiritual gift, the Author of everlasting life, we bow in acknowledgment of Thy sovereignty over us and confess Thy right to us and ours. We thank Thee, our heavenly Father, for Thy blessings, seen and unseen, for the wonders of Thy kindnesses, for the marvels of Thy patience, and for the infinite tenderness of Thy love that moves and wins and ties our hearts unto Thee and unto Thy ways.

We pray Thy favor, our heavenly Father, upon this day's session of the Senate. Bless, we beseech Thee, the presiding officer, the Members, and the officials thereof; and we humbly pray Thee to look with favor upon this our beloved land in these days of stress and strain, of tension and of testing.

Bless, we pray Thee, our heavenly Father, the President of the United States and those associated with him in authority, and grant, we beseech Thee, to let Thy blessing rest upon all the citizens of our land. Give unto each and every one of us, we humbly ask Thee, the intense desire of heart, the purpose of mind and of will that we may prove ourselves worthy. O God of Hosts, in Thy sight, worthy for victory on land and on sea, that we may insure for ourselves and for the generations that are yet to come the principles of liberty, and of justice, and of mercy, and of righteousness.

Bless, we pray Thee, all the peoples and mankind, and grant, we pray Thee, that more and more the hearts of men everywhere may turn to Thee as our Father, to Jesus Christ as our Savior and the Leader of mankind; and unto this end we humbly ask Thee for the Holy Spirit, His presence and His power, that He may guide us through to-day and to-morrow and all the to-morrows of life into the way that leadeth unto the perfect day. We ask in Christ's name. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. JAMES and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GRONNA. I send to the Secretary's desk a letter from the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Convention and a resolution adopted by that convention favoring woman suffrage. I ask that they may be printed in the Record without reading.